



# IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

---

UNITED PROVINCES,

LUCKNOW DIVISION.



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## LUCKNOW DIVISION.

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## LUCKNOW DIVISION.

**Lucknow Division (Lakhnau).**—Western Division of Oudh, United Provinces, lying between  $25^{\circ} 49'$  and  $28^{\circ} 42'$  N. and between  $79^{\circ} 41'$  and  $81^{\circ} 34'$  E. It extends from the damp sub-montane tract on the borders of Nepāl to the thickly-populated area of southern Oudh. The Division lies entirely between the GANGES on the south-west and the GOGRA on the north-east. The headquarters of the Commissioner are at LUCKNOW. Population is increasing steadily : 1869, 5,315,583 ; 1881, 5,325,601 ; 1891, 5,856,559 ; 1901, 5,977,086. The census of 1869 probably over-stated the actual population. The total area is 12,051 square miles and the density of population, 496 per square mile, is higher than the Provincial average. The Division stands fourth in the United Provinces in point of area and also in regard to population. Hindus included 87 per cent. of the total in 1901, and Musalmāns nearly 13 per cent. There were 9,237 Christians, of whom 2,150 were natives, but no other religion is largely represented. The Division includes six Districts as shown below :—

			Area in square miles.	Population, 1901.	Revenue and cesses for 1903-04, in thousands of rupees.
Lucknow	...	...	967	793,241	10,24,
Unao	...	...	1,792	976,639	17,59,
Rāe Bareli	...	...	1,748	1,033,761	17,88,
Sitāpur	...	...	2,250	1,175,473	18,67,
Hardoi	...	...	2,331	1,092,834	18,41,
Kherī	...	...	2,963	905,138	11,48;
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12,051</b>	<b>5,977,086</b>	<b>94,27;</b>

Kherī is the most northern District and includes a considerable area of forest land. The remaining Districts resemble those of the Gangetic plain generally. Hardoi, Unao, and Rāe Bareli lie north-east of the Ganges ; Sitāpur is bounded on the north-east by the Gogrā, and Lucknow is situated in the centre of the Division. There are 44 towns and 10,150 villages. The largest towns are LUCKNOW (264,049 with cantonments), the most populous city in the Provinces, SITĀPUR (22,557 with cantonments), and SHAHABĀD (20,036). Lucknow, Shāhābād, Sītāpur,

RAE BARELI, KHAIRABAD, and LAKHIMPUR are the chief places of commercial importance. Lucknow was the capital of the kingdom of Oudh for nearly a century before annexation. DALMAU on the Ganges is the site of an important bathing fair.

Bounda-  
ries, con-  
figuration,  
and river  
system.

**Lucknow District (Lakhnau).**—Central District in the Lucknow Division, lying between  $26^{\circ} 30'$  and  $27^{\circ} 10'$  N. and between  $80^{\circ} 54'$  and  $81^{\circ} 13'$  E., with an area of 967 square miles. In shape the District is an irregular oblong, and it is bounded on the north-west by Hardoi and Sītāpur Districts; on the north-east by Bāra Bankī; on the south-east by Rāe Bareli; and on the south-west by Unao. The general aspect of the country is that of an open level champaign, studded with villages, finely wooded, and in parts most fertile and highly cultivated. The two principal rivers are the GUMTI and SAI, and near these streams and their small tributaries the surface is broken by ravines, while the banks of the rivers are generally sandy. The GUMTI enters the District from the north, and after passing Lucknow city turns to the east and forms part of the boundary between Lucknow and Bāra Bankī; this river is liable to sudden floods of great magnitude. Its chief tributary is the Behtā, a small perennial stream rising in Hardoi District. The Sai forms part of the south-west boundary of the District, running almost parallel to the GUMTI and receiving the Nagwā or Lon, and the Bākh.

Botany.

The flora of the District is that of the Gangetic plain generally. There is very little jungle, and the only considerable tract is in the north-east, where a *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*) jungle forms a fuel and fodder reserve. Groves are, however, numerous, and excellent mangoes, oranges, pomegranates, guavas, custard-apples, and *bers* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) are grown.

Geology.

The District exposes nothing but Gangetic alluvium. A boring for an artesian well was made to a depth of 1,336 feet, but only passed through sand with occasional beds of calcareous limestone.

Fauna.

There are few wild animals of any size. Jackals and pig are the commonest, and antelope and *nīlgai* are occasionally seen. Wild fowl abound in the larger swamps. Fish are found in the rivers and tanks, but are also imported for sale in the large city.

The climate of Lucknow is a mean between that of the cooler submontane Districts and the dry, hot tracts south and west of it. Frost are rare, and the maximum shade temperature is about  $110^{\circ}$ . Hot westerly winds are prevalent from March to May and are often accompanied by dust-storms.

The average rainfall is 36 inches, and it is on the whole evenly distributed ; the tract along the Gumti, however, appears to receive slightly more than the other parts of the District. There are great variations from year to year, ranging from 13 inches in 1877 and 1880 to 70 inches in 1894.

Legend relates that Lucknow city was founded by Laksh- History. manā, brother of Rāma Chandra of Ajodhyā, and connects other places with episodes in the Mahābhārata. At the close of the Hindu period the country was, according to tradition, held by the Bhars, who were never conquered by the Kanauj Rājās. Many tombs are pointed out as those of victims who fell in the fiery raids of Saiyid Sālār Masūd. The Rājputs declare that their ancestors first began to enter the District in the 11th or 12th century, and in the 13th century the Musalmāns began to obtain a footing. In the 15th century Lucknow was included in the kingdom of Jaunpur, and the town first became of importance about 1478, when it is referred to as the capital of a small division. Under Akbar a *sarkār* of Lucknow was formed in the *Sūbhā* of Oudh. The District, apart from the city, has no further history. It was included in the tract granted to Saādat Khān, the first Nawāb of Oudh; but Lucknow did not become the regular seat of government till after Asaf-ud-daula succeeded to the province in 1775. In 1856 Oudh was annexed by the British owing to the misgovernment of the king, and a year later the Mutiny broke out. An account of the great rebellion will be found in the article on LUCKNOW CITY.

The District contains many ancient mounds which have never been examined. Local tradition assigns them to the Bhars, but some probably date from Buddhist times. The chief architectural monuments are the buildings at Lucknow City dating from the close of the 18th century. The earlier edifices, though built of brick and stucco, are not unpleasing; but the later buildings are disfigured by vulgarities of style copied from debased European models.

The  
people.

Lucknow contains 6 towns and 932 villages. Population has been: 1869, 778,195; 1881, 696,824; 1891, 774,163; 1901, 793,241. The first census probably over-stated the actual population; but the District suffered severely from famine in 1877-78. There are 3 *tahsils*: LUCKNOW, MALIHABAD, and MOHANLALGANJ, the headquarters of each being situated at a place of the same name. The chief town is the municipality of Lucknow, the District headquarters. The following table gives the main statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Lucknow ...	360	3	327	454,896	1,264	+ 1·4	30,844
Malihābād ...	334	1	379	184,230	552	+ 4·7	3,417
Mohānlālganj ...	273	2	226	154,115	565	+ 2·6	3,156
District Total ...	967	6	932	793,241	820	+ 2·4	37,417

Hindus include 78 per cent. of the total and Musalmāns more than 20 per cent. About one-seventh of the latter are Shiāhs; this is a large proportion for India, but is due to the fact that the Oudh kings belonged to that sect. About 80 per cent. of the population speak Eastern Hindī and about 20 per cent. Western Hindī, chiefly Hindustānī.

Castes  
and occu-  
pations.

The Hindu castes most largely represented are the Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and labourers; 84,000), Ahīrs (graziers and agriculturists; 77,000), Chamārs (tanners and cultivators; 75,000), Lodhas (cultivators; 57,000), Brāhmans, 46,000, Rājputs, 30,000, and Kurmīs (agriculturists; 22,000). Among Muhammadans are found Shaikhs, 50,000, Pathāns, 26,000, Saiyids, 17,000, and Mughals, 12,000. Agriculture supports only 52 per cent. of the total, but about one-third of the population of the District is included in the city of Lucknow. Personal services support 9 per cent., cotton-weaving nearly 7 per cent., and general labour 5 per cent. The cultivating castes are chiefly Rājputs, Brāhmans,

Ahirs, Pasis, Chamars, Lodhas, and Musalmans, with a fair, but not large, proportion of the more skilful Kurmis and Muraos.

Out of 7,247 Christians in 1901, natives numbered 2,150. Christian Missions. The latter included 846 members of the Anglican Communion, 562 Methodists, 363 Roman Catholics, and 152 Presbyterians. A Zanana Mission was established in 1852, the Church Missionary Society Mission in 1858, the American Methodist Mission in 1859, and a Wesleyan Mission in 1863.

The District is the smallest in the United Provinces, and the only variations in the agricultural conditions of different portions agricultural conditions. are due to diversity of soil. The bed of the Gomti lies low and in places contains belts of low moist alluvial land, which are flooded in the autumn, but produce excellent spring crops. The sandy land on the banks of this river only produces scanty crops of millet or pulse, except near the city, where an abundant supply of manure can be applied to it. Beyond the sandhills the soil becomes a fertile loam, which gradually turns to heavy clay. The clay soil is interspersed with patches of barren *nsar* and tanks or *jhils*, but is the chief tract where rice is grown.

The tenures found are those common to the Province of Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops. OUDH. About a quarter of the District is held by *talukdars*, a quarter by *zamindars*, and the remainder by coparcenary bodies of *pattidars*. Sub-settled *mahals* are not very numerous; but many small plots are held in under-proprietary right. The main agricultural statistics for 1903-04 are shown below, areas being in square miles:—

Tahsil.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Lucknow	300	218	89	27
Maliqabad	334	213	73	60
Mohanlalganj	273	150	66	53
Total	907	581	208	140

Wheat is the chief food crop, covering 143 square miles or 25 per cent. of the net area cultivated, the other important staples being gram (97), rice (93), pulses (79), bajra (68), and barley.

(53). Poppy is the most valuable economic crop and covered 4 square miles, while very little sugarcane, cotton or oilseeds are produced.

Improvement in agricultural practice.

The cultivated area increased by about 9 per cent. between 1870 and 1895, and during the last 10 years the net area cultivated has risen by 7 per cent. There has been a striking increase in the area under rice and the coarser grains, such as gram, peas, *jowār*, and maize, on which the people chiefly subsist. At the same time no decrease has been observed in the area sown with wheat, and the cultivation of the most valuable crops—poppy, cotton, and garden produce—shows a large relative increase. These results are due to an extension of the system of double-cropping. A small but steady demand exists for advances under both the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. Out of 4 lakhs advanced in the 10 years ending 1900, 2.9 lakhs were taken in the famine year 1896-97. In the four years ending 1904 the average loans amounted to Rs. 9,200.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

The District contains very little pasture land, and the agricultural stock is of poor quality. The best cattle are imported from northern Oudh. There is very little horse-breeding. Sheep and goats are kept in some numbers to supply meat and wool.

Irrigation.

In 1903-04, 208 square miles were irrigated, of which 106 were supplied from wells, 93 from tanks or *jhīls*, and only 9 from other sources. The District is fairly well supplied in ordinary years, but is less secure than the neighbouring Districts of southern Oudh. In seasons of drought the tanks and *jhīls* fail almost entirely. During the last few years there has been a very large increase in the number of wells, which add materially to the security of the District. The increase has been especially rapid since the famine of 1896-97, when Government advanced more than a lakh of rupees for the construction of wells. Water is generally raised by bullock power in leatheren buckets; but in the south the level is high enough for the use of levers. Tank irrigation is most common in the south of the District and is carried on by the use of swing baskets. A canal was constructed early in the 19th century from the Ganges to the Gumti, but has never carried water except in the rains.

Minerals.

The chief mineral product is *kankar* or nodular limestone which is used for metalling roads and for making lime. Saline

efflorescences called *rek* are used in the manufacture of paper and in other arts.

There are few industries deserving mention outside LUCKNOW CITY, which is an important centre. Common country cloth is the chief article produced in the small towns and villages and dyers, bangle-makers, brass-workers, and potters supply local needs. The city is, however, celebrated for its cotton fabrics, cotton-printing, dyeing, embroidery, gold and silver work, ivory and wood-carving, ornamental pottery, and clay modelling. It also contains a number of factories and workshops, employing 5,300 hands in 1903.

The District imports grain, piece-goods, metals and hardware, sugar and salt, and chiefly exports the manufactures of the city. Lucknow is the principal centre of trade, but the extension of railways has caused small subsidiary markets to spring up at wayside stations. There is also an immense through traffic. MALIABAD, Goshainganj, Mohanlalganj, and Chinhut are the principal trading towns outside Lucknow, and Banthara is the chief cattle market.

Lucknow city is the most important railway centre in the United Provinces. It is the headquarters of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the main line of which passes through the District from south-east to north-west. A branch from Cawnpore and the loop-line from Benares through Jaunpur and Fyzabad meet the main line at Lucknow. A narrow-gauge line worked by the same railway, which traverses the District from south-west to north-east, connects the Rājputāna-Mālwā Railway at Cawnpore with the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and thus gives through communication between Rājputāna, northern Oudh, and Bengal. Another narrow-gauge line striking north from Lucknow connects that city with Bareilly through Sītāpur. Communications by road are also good. Out of 349 miles, 142 are metalled. Most of the latter are in charge of the Public Works department, but the cost of all but 52 miles is met from local funds. Avenues are maintained on 90 miles. The most important route is the road from Cawnpore to Fyzabad, passing through Lucknow. Other roads radiate from Lucknow to Sītāpur, Hardoi, Rāe Bareli, and Sultānpur.

**Famines.** The District has suffered repeatedly from famine, and occasionally distress has been very acute. In 1784 the Nawâb instituted great relief works, and it is said that the works were kept open at night so that the respectable poor could earn food without being recognised. In 1837 the king attempted to stop exportation of grain and to fix prices. Under British rule there was some distress in 1860, and acute scarcity in 1865 and 1869. The famine of 1873 was of no intensity, but in 1877 the rainfall was only 13 inches and the autumn crop failed completely. Relief works were opened in 1878 and were largely attended. There was scarcity in 1880; but it was local, and prices did not rise. The rains failed in 1896 and famine was severely felt. By July, 1897, there were 107,000 persons in receipt of aid. The following harvest was, however, good and works were closed by the middle of September.

**District staff.**

The Deputy Commissioner is usually assisted by two members of the Indian Civil Service, one of whom is City Magistrate, and by three Deputy Collectors recruited in India. Two other Deputy Collectors are engaged in the administration of various trusts and in the management of Government property and the payment of pensions of various kinds. A *tahsildâr* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsîl*, and an officer of the Opium department is stationed in the District.

**Civil Justice and Crime.**

The civil courts include those of two Munsiffs, a Subordinate Judge, and a Judge of the Small Causes Court. The Sessions Judge also has jurisdiction over the District of Bâra Bankî. The City Magistrate is entirely employed in the criminal work of the city and miscellaneous duties connected with the municipality and various charitable funds. The District is fairly free from crime, which chiefly consists of ordinary cases of theft and burglary, and the city is responsible for most of these cases.

**Land Revenue administration.**

At annexation in 1856 a District of Lucknow, consisting of 10 *parginas*, was formed; but two of these were subsequently transferred to Bâra Bankî and one to Una. A summary settlement was made in 1856, the records of which perished completely in the Mutiny of the following year. When order was restored a second summary settlement was made in 1858, the revenue fixed amounting to 6.9 lakhs. The District was

surveyed in 1862-63 and the first regular settlement was completed in 1869. The valuation of the land was made by applying assumed rates of rent, which were sometimes selected from those actually paid, and sometimes averages of the actual rents. As in the rest of Oudh, the settlement courts had to decide on disputed claims to rights in land, and the judicial work was particularly heavy in Lucknow. The revenue demand amounted to 8 lakhs, subsequently reduced to 7.2 lakhs. This settlement was revised between 1893 and 1896 by successive District officers in addition to their regular work. There was no survey and the assessment was based on the *patwāris'* maps and papers. The new revenue fixed amounted to 8.8 lakhs, which represented 47 per cent. of the net rental assets. The revenue incidence stands at R. 1.6 per acre, varying from about R. 1 to R. 1.8 in different *parganas*. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees:—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	6,09,	7,16,	8,48,	8,77,
Total revenue	...	10,81,	16,50,	21,30,	24,97,

There is only one municipality, Lucknow; but 5 towns are Local self-administered under Act XX of 1856. Local affairs beyond the limits of these are in charge of the District board, which had in 1903-04 an income and expenditure of 1.2 lakhs. More than half of the income was derived from a grant from Provincial revenues, while Rs. 62,000 of the total expenditure was devoted to roads and buildings.

The District Superintendent of Police usually has two Police Assistants, and commands a force of 6 inspectors, 116 subordinate officers, and 762 constables, besides 656 municipal and town police and 1,192 rural and road police, distributed in 14 police circles. The central jail contained a daily average of 1,336 inmates in 1903, and the District jail 352. There is also a military prison in Lucknow cantonment.

## Education.

Lucknow takes a high place as regards the literacy of its population, of whom 4.8 per cent. (8.2 males and 3.9 females) could read and write in 1901. Muhammadans (6 per cent.) are much in advance of Hindus (3.4) in this respect. The number of public institutions fell from 135 in 1880-81 to 125 in 1900-01, but the number of students rose from 5,834 to 6,330. In 1903-04 there were 147 such institutions with 8,436 pupils, of whom 1,183 were females, besides 69 private schools with 436 pupils. Nearly a third of the total number of students were advanced beyond the primary stage. Six schools and colleges were managed by Government and 109 by the District and municipal boards. The total expenditure was 2.4 lakhs, towards which Government contributed Rs. 49,000, and local and municipal funds Rs. 61,000, while the receipts from fees were Rs. 49,000. LUCKNOW CITY contains five colleges.

## Hospitals and dispensaries.

There are 21 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation for 391 in-patients. In 1903, 217,000 cases were treated, of which 4,000 were those of in-door patients, and 7,600 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 61,000. The Balrampur hospital at Lucknow is one of the finest in the United Provinces.

## Vaccination.

About 26,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing a proportion of 33 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality and cantonment of Lucknow. (P. Gray, *Settlement Report*, 1898; H. R. Nevill, *District Gazetteer*, 1904.)

**Lucknow Tahsil.**—Central *tahsil* of Lucknow District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Lucknow, Bijnaur, and Kakori, and lying between 26° 39' and 27° N. and between 80° 39' and 81° 6' E., with an area of 360 square miles. Population increased from 448,461 in 1891 to 454,896 in 1901. There are 327 villages and 3 towns, LUCKNOW, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 264,049, and KAKORI (8,933) being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,95,000 and for cesses Rs. 54,000. The density of population, 1,264 to the square mile, is raised by the presence of the largest city in the United Provinces. Through the centre of this *tahsil* flows the Gumi, while the Sui and its tributary the Nagwā drain the south. Near the rivers the soil is sandy, but beyond

the sandy dunes lie stretches of loam which deteriorate near the south into heavy clay, interspersed with patches of barren *usar* and *jhils*. Out of 218 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 69 were irrigated. Wells supplied two-thirds of the irrigated area.

**Malihābād Tahsīl.**—Northern *tahsīl* of Lucknow District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Malihābād and Mahonā, and lying between  $26^{\circ} 52'$  and  $27^{\circ} 9'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 34'$  and  $81^{\circ} 4'$  E., with an area of 334 square miles. Population increased from 175,542 in 1891 to 184,230 in 1901. There are 379 villages and only one town, **MALIHABAD**, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 7,554. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,30,000 and for cesses Rs. 51,000. The density of population, 552 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. Across the centre of the *tahsīl* flows the Guntī, whose banks are fringed by ravines and bordered by a sandy tract. In the north-east the soil is clay and tanks and *jhils* abound. The south-western portion is intersected by several small streams and is very fertile. In 1903-04, 213 square miles were cultivated, of which 73 were irrigated. Wells supply two-thirds of the irrigated area, and tanks most of the remainder.

**Mohānlālganj.**—Southern *tahsīl* of Lucknow District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Mohānlālganj and Nigohan, and lying between  $26^{\circ} 30'$  and  $26^{\circ} 51'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 52'$  and  $81^{\circ} 13'$  E., with an area of 273 square miles. Population increased from 150,160 in 1891 to 154,115 in 1901. There are 226 villages and two towns, the larger being **AMETHI**, population 6,147. In 1903-04 the demand for land revenue was Rs. 2,53,000 and for cesses Rs. 41,000. The density of population, 565 to the square mile, is below the District average. Mohānlālganj is bounded on the north by the Guntī and on the south by the Sai. The banks of both rivers are sandy, but the *tahsīl* contains a large area of fertile loam, which in the centre turns to clay interspersed with many tanks and *jhils*. Out of 150 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 66 were irrigated. Wells supply rather more than half the irrigated area, and tanks serve most of the remainder.

**Amethi.**—Town in *tahsīl* Mohānlālganj, District Lucknow, United Provinces, situated in  $26^{\circ} 45'$  N. and  $81^{\circ} 12'$  E., on the

road from Lucknow to Sultānpur ; population 6,447 (1901). The town is old and, according to tradition, was taken by one of the officers of Saiyid Sālār. It was then held by Amethī Rājputs, who gave way to Shaikhs about 1550, and has since been a stronghold of Islām. Several saints of the Muhammadan calendar were born here, and in the reign of Wājid Alī Shāh, Maulvi Amīr Alī of Amethī led an attack on the celebrated Hanumān Garhī temple at Ajodhyā, but was defeated and killed by the king's troops in Bāra Bankī District. Amethī contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission, which supports a dispensary. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 900. There is a large manufacture of cloth, but little trade besides. A flourishing school contains 138 pupils.

**Kākorī**.—Town in *tahsīl* and District Lucknow, United Provinces, situated in  $26^{\circ} 52'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 48'$  E., near a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ; population 8,933 (1901). Kākorī is said to have been originally inhabited by Bhars and was subsequently included in Baiswara. It was granted to Muhammadans by Husain Shāh of Jaunpur. Several tombs of noted saints are situated in the town and its environs. Some of the Shaikh families residing here are of some antiquity and position, and their members include many of the Lucknow pleaders, who have adorned the town with well-built houses, while others are engaged in Government service. Kākorī is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,300. There are two schools with about 140 pupils.

**Lucknow City (Lakhnau)**.—Municipality, cantonment, and former capital of the Province of Oudh, situated in  $26^{\circ} 52'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 56'$  E., on the banks of the Gumtī. It is situated at the junction of several branches of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with metre-gauge lines connecting the railway systems of Rājputāna and northern Bengal, and is the centre from which radiate important roads to the surrounding Districts. Distance by rail to Calcutta 666 miles, and to Bombay 885 miles. Lucknow is the largest city in the United Provinces, and the fourth largest in British India. Population is, however, decreasing : 1869, 284,779 ; 1881, 261,303 ; 1891, 273,028 ; 1901, 264,049. In 1901 Lucknow contained 154,167 Hindus, 101,556 Musalmāns, and

7,247 Christians, of whom 5,097 were Europeans or Eurasians. The population within municipal limits was 240,649, while that of cantonments was 23,400.

The oldest part of Lucknow is the high ground within the History. Machchhī Bhawan fort, which is known to Hindus as the Lakshman Tīlā, from the tradition that a city was founded here by Lakshmana, brother of Rāma Chandra of Ajodhyā. Nothing is known of the early history of the town; but after the Muhammadan conquest of India it was occupied by Shaikhs and Pathāns. The former became of some importance and built a fort, and according to one account the place derives its name Lakhnau from Likhna, the name of the architect of the fort. In the 15th century one of the Shaikhs was celebrated for his piety and assumed the name of Shāh Mīnā. His tomb is still visited by pilgrims, who offer pieces of cloth, and it is specially resorted to when a man has a case pending in court. In 1526 Lucknow was occupied by Humāyūn, who abandoned it; but it was again taken by Bābar in 1528. A few years later Humāyūn defeated Mahmūd, brother of the last Lodi king, near here. Under the Sūri kings, Lucknow began to rise into importance, and in the reign of Akbar it was the chief town of a *sarkār*. Its growth, however, like that of so many of the great modern cities of India, was most rapid in the 18th and 19th centuries. It rose to greatness as the capital of the young dynasty which established itself in Oudh during the decay of the Mughal empire, and spread its rule, not only over the modern Province, but also through the neighbouring tracts now included in Rohilkhand, the Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions, and the Allahābād Division north of the Ganges. Saādāt Khān, the first Nawāb, had a residence at Lucknow, but lived there seldom. His son-in-law, Safdar Jang, built a fort at Jalālābād, three miles south of the city, to keep in check the Rājputs of BAISWARA, and also commenced the stone bridge over the Gumtī. He rebuilt the old stronghold of Lakshman Tīlā, which was henceforward known as the Machchhī Bhawan or fish palace, from the fish which was entitled to bear on his standard. Shujā-ud-daula, the third Nawāb, resided chiefly at Fyzābād, and under the reigns of the first three Nawābs Lucknow increased in size, but received few architectural embellishments of an ornamental kind. With Asaf-ud-daula, the fourth Nawāb,

a new political situation developed. He lived the contented and servile ally of the English ; but the grandeur of Lucknow dates from his reign, and the works he constructed did not degenerate into the mere personal extravagances of his successors. He built bridges and mosques, as well as the great Imāmbāra, the chief architectural glory of Lucknow, in which he lies buried, the adjacent mosque, the Rūmī Darwāza or Turkish gate, and the magnificent palace which afterwards became the Residency. Outside the city lies the palace of Bibiāpur, built by Asaf-ul-daula as a country-house and hunting-lodge. Numerous other handsome edifices in various parts of the town attest the greatness of the same Nawāb, whose memory is still preserved in popular rhymes as the embodiment of liberality and magnificence. The Lucknow court had now reached its highest splendour. The dominions of the Nawāb extended over a wider area than at any earlier or later period. All the wealth of the state was devoted to the personal aggrandizement of its ruler and the accumulation of those materials which minister to oriental pomp. The burden on the people was crushing, and when the English traveller, Tennant, passed through it, he found almost everywhere a plundered and desolate country. Saādat Ali Khān, half-brother to Asaf-ul-daula, ceded a large territory to the British in return for their protection, and thenceforward the Nawāb and his successors, the kings of Oudh, degenerated into a mere *fainéant* dynasty of pleasure-seekers, whose works no longer partook of any national or utilitarian character, but ministered solely to the gratification of the sovereign. In the place of mosques, wells, forts or bridges, palace after palace sprang up in succession, each more ungraceful and extravagant than the last. At the same time European influence began to make itself felt in the architecture, which grew gradually more and more debased from reign to reign. Awkward imitations of Corinthian columns supported Musalmān domes, while false venetian blinds and stucco marble replaced the solid brickwork of the earlier period. Palaces were erected for the kings, for their wives, and for their concubines, and hardly less palatial buildings sprang up to house the royal menageries. Saādat Ali Khān set the fashion by erecting the Farhat Bakhsh or giver of delight, the chief royal residence till

the last king, Wājid Ali Shāh, built the Kaisar Bāgh. He also built the portion of Lucknow which extends east of the Machchhī Bhawan, besides numerous small palaces, including the Dilkushā. In his time Lucknow reached very nearly its present size.

Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haidar, son of Saādat Ali Khān (1814), was Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haidar. the first of his line who bore the title of king. He built for his wives the two palaces called the great and lesser Chhattar Manzils (umbrella or dome palace), and also erected fine mausoleums to his father and mother, and the Shāh Najaf, in which he himself was buried. Other memorials of this king are the Motī Mahal, the Mubārak Manzil, and the Shāh Manzil, where the wild-beast fights took place, for which Lucknow was famous. He attempted to dig a canal for irrigation from the Ganges, but it proved a complete failure.

Nasīr-ud-dīn Haidar, son of the last-named monarch (1827), Nasīr-ud-dīn Haidar. founded the Tārāwālī Kothī or "observatory," under the superintendence of Colonel Wilcox, his astronomer royal. It contained several excellent instruments. On the death of Colonel Wilcox, in 1847, the establishment was dismissed and the instruments disappeared during the Mutiny. The building was the headquarters of the Fyzābād Maulvi, Ahmad-ullah Shāh, during the rebellion, and the insurgent council frequently held its meetings here. It is now occupied as a bank. Nasīr-ud-dīn also built a great *karbala* in Trādatnagar, under which he lies buried.

Muhammad Ali Shāh, uncle of Nasīr-ud-dīn Haidar (1837), Muhammad Ali Shāh. raised his own monument, the Husainābād Imāmbara, a tawdry building in which the degeneration of architectural taste is distinctly marked. A magnificent stone tank standing close to the road from the Chhattar Manzil to Husainābād dates from this reign, and near it stands an unfinished building, called the Sāt Khanda or seven-storied tower, though only the fourth story was completed. Muhammad Ali Shāh also erected a mosque close to his mausoleum; but its courtyard and the buildings attached were never completed, and the mosque itself stood unfinished for many years.

Amjad Ali Shāh, the fourth king (1842), built his own Amjad Ali Shāh. mausoleum in Hazratganj, and laid down an iron bridge across the Guntī. This bridge was brought out from England by Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haidar, who, however, died before it arrived. His

son, Nasīr-ud-dīn Haidar, directed that it should be put up opposite the Residency ; but the operations for sinking wells to receive the piers proved unsuccessful, and the work was thus delayed till the accession of Amjād Ali.

Wājid  
Ali Shāh.

Wājid Ali Shāh, the last king of Oudh (1847—56) bears the whole opprobrium for the erection of the Kaisar Bāgh, the largest, gaudiest, and most debased of all the Lucknow palaces. It was commenced in 1848 and finished in 1850 at a cost of 80 lakhs. Only the rear portion is now standing.

Mutiny.

The annexation of OUDH is described under the account of that Province. For a year the work of inaugurating the new administration was busily carried on under General Outram, the last Resident, and Mr. C. C. Jackson of the Civil Service. A couple of months before the outbreak at Meerut, Sir Henry Lawrence (20th March, 1857) had assumed the Chief Commissionership. The garrison at Lucknow then consisted of the 32nd British Regiment, a weak company of European Artillery, the 7th Regiment Native Light Cavalry, and the 13th, 48th, and 71st Regiments of Native Infantry. In or near the city were also quartered two regiments of irregular local infantry, together with one regiment of military police, one of Oudh irregular cavalry, and two batteries of native artillery. The town thus contained nearly ten Indian soldiers to every European, or 7,000 to 750. Symptoms of disaffection occurred as early as the month of April, when the house of the surgeon to the 48th was burned down in revenge for a supposed insult to caste. Sir Henry Lawrence immediately took steps to meet the danger by fortifying the Residency and accumulating stores. On the 30th of April the men of the 7th Oudh Irregulars refused to bite their cartridges on the ground that they had been greased with cow's fat. They were induced with some difficulty to return to their lines. On May 3rd Sir Henry Lawrence resolved to deprive the mutinous regiment of its arms—a step which was not effected without serious delay.

On May 12th Sir Henry held a *darbār*, and made an impressive speech in Hindustāni, in which he called upon the people to uphold the British Government, as most tolerant to Hindus and Muhammadans alike. Two days earlier the massacre at Meerut had taken place, and a telegram brought word of the

event on the morning after the *darbār*. On the 19th Sir Henry Lawrence received the supreme military command in Oudh. He immediately fortified the Residency and the Machchhī Bhawan, bringing the ladies and children into the former building. On the night of the 30th May the expected insurrection broke out at Lucknow. The men of the 71st, with a few from the other regiments, began to burn the bungalows of their officers and to murder the inmates. Prompt action was taken, and early next morning the European force attacked, dispersed, and followed up for ten miles the retreating mutineers, who were joined during the action by the 7th Cavalry. The rebels fled towards Sītāpur. Although Lucknow thus remained in the hands of the British, by the 12th of June every post in Oudh had fallen into the power of the mutineers. The Chief Commissioner still held the cantonments (then situated north of the Gumi) and the two fortified posts at the beginning of June; but the symptoms of disaffection in the city and among the remaining native troops were unmistakable. In the midst of such a crisis, Sir Henry Lawrence's health unhappily gave way. He delegated his authority to a council of five, presided over by Mr. Gubbins, the Financial Commissioner; but shortly after recovered sufficiently to resume the command. On the 11th June, however, the military police and native cavalry broke into open revolt, followed on the succeeding morning by the native infantry. On the 20th of June news of the fall of Cawnpore arrived; and on the 29th, the enemy, 7,000 strong, advanced upon Chinhāt, a village on the Fyzābād road, 8 miles from the Residency. Sir Henry Lawrence marched out and gave the enemy battle at that spot. The result proved disastrous to our arms through the treachery of the Oudh artillery, and a retreat became necessary. The troops fell back on Lucknow, abandoned the Machchhī Bhawan, and concentrated all their strength upon the Residency. The siege of the enclosure began upon 1st July. On the 2nd, as Sir Henry Lawrence lay on his bed, a shell entered the room, burst, and wounded him severely. He lingered till the morning of the 4th, and then died in great agony. Major Banks succeeded to the civil command, while the military authority devolved upon Brigadier Inglis. On 20th July the enemy made an unsuccessful assault.

Next day Major Banks was shot, and the sole command was undertaken by Inglis. On the 10th of August the mutineers attempted a second assault, which was again unsuccessful. The third assault took place on the 18th; but the enemy were losing heart as they found the small garrison so well able to withstand them, and the repulse proved comparatively easy.

First relief.

Meanwhile the British within were dwindling away and eagerly expecting reinforcements from Cawnpore. On September 5th news of the relieving force under Outram and Havelock reached the garrison by a faithful native messenger. On 22nd September the relief arrived at the Alambāgh, a walled garden on the Cawnpore road held by the enemy in force. Havelock stormed the Alambāgh, and on the 25th fought his way against continuous opposition through the eastern outskirts of the city. On the 26th he arrived at the gate of the Residency enclosure, and was welcomed by the gallant defenders within. General Neill fell during the action outside the walls. The sufferings of the besieged had been very great; but even after the first relief it became clear that Lucknow could only be temporarily defended till the arrival of further reinforcements should allow the garrison to cut its way out. Outram, who had now reassumed the command which he generously yielded to Havelock during the relief, accordingly fortified an enlarged area of the town, bringing many important outworks within the limits of defence; and the siege began once more till a second relieving party could set the besieged at liberty. Night and day the enemy kept up a continuous bombardment of our position, while Outram retaliated by frequent sorties.

Final relief.

Throughout October the garrison maintained its gallant defence, and a small party shut up in the Alambāgh and cut off unexpectedly from the main body also contrived to hold good its dangerous post. Meanwhile Sir Colin Campbell's force had advanced from Cawnpore, and arrived at the Alambāgh on the 10th of November. From the day of his landing at Calcutta, Sir Colin had never ceased in his endeavours to collect an army to relieve Lucknow, by gathering together the liberated Delhi field force and the fresh reinforcements from England. On the 12th the main body threw itself into the Alambāgh, after a smart skirmish with the rebels. Sir Colin next occupied the

Dilkushā palace, east of the town, and then moved against the Martinière, which the enemy had fortified with guns of position. After carrying the post he forded the canal and on the 16th attacked the Sikandra Bāgh, the chief rebel stronghold. The mutineers, driven to bay, fought desperately for their fortress; but before evening the whole place was in the hands of the British. As soon as Sir Colin Campbell reached the Motī Mahal, on the outskirts of the city proper, General Havelock came out from the Residency to meet him, and the second relief was successfully accomplished.

Even now, however, it remained impossible to hold Lucknow, and Sir Colin Campbell determined, before undertaking any further offensive operations, to return to Cawnpore with his army, escorting the civilians, ladies, and children rescued from their long imprisonment in the Residency, with the object of forwarding them to Calcutta. On the morning of the 20th November, the troops received orders to march for the Alambāgh; and the Residency, the scene of so long and stirring a defence, was abandoned for a while to the rebel army. Before the final departure, Sir Henry Havelock died from an attack of dysentery. He was buried in the Alambāgh, without any monument, a cross on a neighbouring tree alone marking for the time his last resting-place. Sir James Outram, with 3,500 men, held the Alambāgh until the Commander-in-Chief could return to recapture the capital. The rebels used the interval for the fortification of their stronghold to the utmost extent of their knowledge and power. They surrounded the greater part of the city, for a circuit of 20 miles, with an external line of defences, extending from the Gumi to the canal. An earthen parapet lay behind the canal; a second line of entrenchments connected the Motī Mahal, the Mess-house, and the Imāmbāra; while the Kaisar Bāgh constituted the rebel citadel. Stockade works and parapets closed every street; and loopholes in all the houses afforded an opportunity for defending the passage inch by inch. The computed strength of the insurgents amounted to 30,000 sepoys, together with 50,000 volunteers; and they possessed 100 pieces of ordnance, guns and mortars.

On the 2nd March, 1858, Sir Colin Campbell found himself <sup>Evacuation.</sup> Recovery. free enough in the rear to march once more upon Lucknow. He

first occupied the Dilkushā, and posted guns to command the Martinière. On the 5th Brigadier Franks arrived with 6,000 men, half of them Gurkhas, sent by the Rājā of Nepāl. Outram's forces then crossed the Gumiṭī, and advanced from the direction of Fyzābād, while the main body attacked from the south-east. After a week's hard fighting, from 9th to the 15th March, the rebels were completely defeated, and their posts captured one by one. Most of the insurgents, however, escaped. As soon as it became clear that Lucknow had been permanently recovered, and that the enemy as a combined body had ceased to exist, Sir Colin Campbell broke up the British Oudh army, and the work of reorganization began. On the 18th October, 1858, the Governor-General and Lady Canning visited Lucknow in state, and found the city already recovering from the devastation to which it had been subjected. Lucknow remained the capital of a separate administration till 1877, when the post of Chief Commissioner was united with that of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

Descrip-  
tion of  
city.

The city of Lucknow covers a vast area lying south of the Gumiṭī, with suburbs extending across the river. The large cantonment forms an irregular quadrilateral adjoining the south-east corner of the city. Up to the Mutiny, bazars reached to the river almost throughout the whole of its course on the northern boundary of the city, but a space has gradually been cleared, with an average breadth of about half a mile. Most of the buildings already mentioned lie in this clearing, and within the last few years have been enclosed in verdant lawns which have justly earned for Lucknow its description as the City of Parks. On the extreme west lies the unfinished mosque of Muhammad Ali Shāh, known as the Jāma Masjid. It was intended to rival the great mosque at Delhi, but is only remarkable for its size and gaudy colour decoration, which has recently been renewed. The Husainābād buildings erected by the same king consist of two enclosures at right angles. One of these is lined with shops and contains the tomb of Muhammad Ali Shāh's daughter, a poor model of the Tāj at Agra. The other is laid out as a garden, adorned with stone water-channels, fountains, and badly-executed statuary, and contains the Imām-bāra in which Muhammad Ali was buried. The buildings are

richly endowed, the surplus income being devoted to charity. East of Husainābād, and extending to the Rūmī Darwāza, is a beautiful garden, called the Victoria Park, which was laid out in 1887, and encloses the Sāt Khanda, the house first occupied by Asaf-ud-daula when he transferred his government to Lucknow, the large tank built by Muhammad Ali Shāh, and a *bāradarī* constructed by the same king, which contains a series of portraits of the Nawābs and kings of Oudh. Close to the tank is a clock-tower of Moorish design, 221 feet in height and 20 feet square, which was built between 1880 and 1887, and contains a chime of bells. On the eastern border of the Park lies the finest group of buildings in Lucknow, including the Rūmī Darwāza, the great Imāmbāra, and a mosque, all of which were built by Asaf-ud-daula. The first of these is a massive gateway popularly believed to be an imitation of the gate at Constantinople, from which the Sublime Porte derives its name. It leads into the Machchhī Bhawan on which are situated the other buildings. The great Imāmbāra consists of a single immense hall, 162 feet long and 54 feet wide. On either side are verandahs 27 feet wide, and at the ends are octagonal apartments 53 feet in diameter. The whole building is covered by a roof of bricks set in concrete several feet thick, which stands without the thrust entailed by vaulting. No wood is used anywhere in the construction, which is built on very deep foundations. A plain slab marks the resting-place of the founder. In the same enclosure stands the beautiful mosque raised by the Nawāb. The Machchhī Bhawan also contains the mound known as the Lakshman Tīlā, now surmounted by a mosque built by Aurangzeb, and a fine school-house has recently been erected south-east of the Imāmbāra. The mound occupied by the ruins of the Residency lies at a distance of half a mile south-east of the Machchhī Bhawan and is separated from the Gumi by a road and open ground. At the time of the Mutiny bazaars were situated close to the low wall surrounding it, but these have been cleared away. The shattered walls of the main block of buildings in which Sir Henry Lawrence received his fatal wound, Dr. Fayer's house where he died, the noble banqueting hall, used during the siege as a hospital, the cellar where the women and children took refuge, and several other buildings are still standing, while high above all the topmost

tower still rears its battered sides. Further decay has been prevented by carefully executed repairs, and the grounds have been levelled and turfed. In one corner, under the shade of many cypresses, are the tombs or cenotaphs of some 2,000 Europeans who perished during the Mutiny. The palaces of Saādat Ali Khān and Ghazī-ud-dīn Hāidar lie east of the Residency and adjoin each other. Only portions remain of the vast Farhat Bakhsh. The part of this building which overlooks the river was constructed by General Claude Martin and sold by him to Saādat Ali Khān. It is now joined to the larger Chhattar Manzil built by his successor, and the whole building is used as a club. Other portions of the Farhat Bakhsh are the Lāl Bāradārī and the Gulistān-i-Iram, which are now the Provincial Museum. The former building was the throne-room of the Oudh kings, and in it a serious disturbance took place in 1837, when an attempt was made to prevent the accession of Muhammad Ali Shāh. A fine court for the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh has recently been completed opposite this building and contains a chamber used for meetings of the Provincial Legislative Council. A short distance to the south of these buildings are the stately tombs of Saādat Ali Khān and his wife, and behind them are the Canning College and the large quadrangle, forming the Kaisar Bāgh. The latter has already commenced to decay and one side has been removed. The other sides have been allotted to the *talukdārs* of Oudh as residences. East of these buildings lie the Tārāwālī Kothī, the Khurshed Manzil, called after the wife of Saādat Ali Khān who commenced it, the Mōtī Mahal, which also includes the Mubārak Manzil, and the Shāh Manzil or arena, and the Shāh Najaf, where Ghazī-ud-dīn Hāidar is buried. A large horticultural garden then intervenes, on the east of which is the Sikandra Bāgh, where fierce fighting took place on the second relief. Another large public garden, called the Wingsfield Park after a Chief Commissioner, lies on the east of the city, and south-east of this is situated the Martinière College. This bizarre erection was built by General Martin as his own residence during the time of Asaf-nd-daula, and resembles a colossal Italian villa on an exaggerated scale. The founder's bones were buried within the Martinière to prevent its confiscation by the Nawāb, but were dug up and scattered

during the Mutiny. The Dilkushā palace is situated in cantonments.

Viewed from a distance, Lucknow presents a picture of Improvement. unusual magnificence and architectural splendour which fades on nearer view into the ordinary aspect of a crowded oriental town. Some of the most striking buildings, which look like marble in the moonlight, are disclosed by the disillusionising sun to be degraded examples of stucco and brick. Flying buttresses to support nothing but one another, copper domes gilt from top to bottom, burnished umbrellas, and balustrades of burnt clay form frequent features in the tawdry architecture which renders the distant aspect of Lucknow so bright and sparkling. Immediately after the Mutiny a wide glacis was cleared round the Machchhī Bhawan, and three wide military roads, radiating from this point as a centre, were cut right through the heart of the native quarter. The city itself contains shops of the ordinary style and a few larger private residences. The civil station adjoins the eastern side of the city and contains a fine thoroughfare lined with the shops of European tradesmen, called Hazrat-ganj, at the end of which lies the Lucknow residence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Lucknow is the headquarters of the principal court in Oudh, <sup>Officials.</sup> the Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals and of Jails, the Postmaster-General in the United Provinces, the Conservator of Forests in the Oudh Circle, the Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, an Executive Engineer, a Superintendent of Railway Police, and an Inspector of Schools. The Church Missionary Society, the American Methodist Mission, the Wesleyan and the Zanana Bible and Medical Missions have important stations here. There are 10 hospitals and dispensaries for both sexes, besides 3 female hospitals. The magnificent hospital founded by the late Mahārājā of BALRAMPUR and added to by the present Mahārāja is exceptionally well fitted.

The city has been administered as a municipality since <sup>Municipality.</sup> 1862, and a special Act was passed to regulate it in 1864, which remained in force till 1873, since which date it has been under the ordinary municipal law of the United Provinces. During the 10 years ending in 1901 the average income and expenditure were 5.2 lakhs, including a loan from Government of 13.2 lakhs to

meet the cost of a water-supply from the Gumti. In 1903-04 the total income was 5·3 lakhs, chiefly derived from octroi yielding 3·6 lakhs, sale of water Rs. 38,000, water-rate Rs. 26,000, and conservancy receipts Rs. 22,000. The expenditure of 5·6 lakhs included items of 1·3 lakhs for conservancy, Rs. 76,000 repayment of loans and interest, Rs. 67,000 public safety, Rs. 50,000 maintenance of water-works, and Rs. 45,000 administration and collection. A drainage scheme is now under construction and a scheme for electric tramways has been sanctioned.

Canton-  
ment.

The cantonment is the largest in the United Provinces and is garrisoned by British and native regiments of both cavalry and infantry and by garrison and field artillery. The cantonment fund had an average income and expenditure of Rs. 53,000 in the 10 years ending 1901, and in 1903-04 the income was Rs. 78,000 and the expenditure Rs. 74,000. Lucknow is also the headquarters of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles, the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, and the Oudh squadron of Light Horse.

Com-  
merce.

The city is more noted for its manufactures than for general trade; but its industries have suffered from the alterations brought about by British rule. Under the prodigal waste and lavish display of its latest kings Lucknow was a centre for the production of rich fabrics and costly jewellery.\* The kings have departed, and their descendants and those of the nobles of the court who still inhabit the city live on pensions which are fast becoming sub-divided to a vanishing point. Cotton fabrics are still manufactured of all grades, from the coarsest cloth to the finest muslin, and cotton prints are made. An important industry connected with cotton is the famous *chikan* or embroidery in silk or cotton on muslin. The work affords employment to many women and children of good family who are now impoverished, and very good and tasteful articles are produced. Lucknow is also celebrated for embroidery with gold and silver thread, but the demand for this is decreasing. The silver work has some reputation and is largely sold to European visitors, while *bidri* or damascening of silver on other metals has also been revived within recent years. The brass and copper industry is still of importance, and vessels for use by Muhammadans are

\* See W. Hoey, *Monograph on Trades and Manufactures*, 1859.

especially made. Wood-carving is still carried on, and there is a little carving in ivory. The potters of Lucknow produce various kinds of art-ware, some of which are distinctly good; while the clay modellers are pre-eminent in the whole of India. Their models of fruit and vegetables have a large sale among natives and are exported to Calcutta and Bombay, and clay figures representing various types of native life are wonderfully artistic. Minor products are tobacco, shoes, and perfumes.

There are also some large industries worked on European lines. Two railway workshops employed 3,400 hands in 1903, while four large printing presses employed 930, a large paper mill 526, an iron foundry 200, a brewery 156, and an ice and flour mill 84.

Lucknow is important as an educational centre. The chief <sup>Educa-</sup>  
<sup>tion.</sup> institution is the Canning College, founded in 1864 and partly supported by the *talukdārs*, which contained 336 students in 1904, of whom 47 were in the Oriental department and 78 were studying law. There is also a school for the sons of the *talukdārs* and gentry, called the Colvin School. The Reid Christian College, which contains a business department and is managed by the American Methodist Mission, several other mission schools, a normal school, the Jubilee High School, and a number of schools which are under native management are also to be mentioned. The secondary schools contain nearly 2,000 pupils, and there are 5 primary schools with about 150. Lucknow possesses more facilities for female education than any other city in the United Provinces. It contains a high school for girls maintained by the American Mission with 150 pupils, of whom 18 were reading in College classes in 1904, while 600 girls are taught in a number of primary schools. The chief school for Europeans and Eurasians is the Martinière, which contains nearly 300 boys. It is partly supported by the endowments bequeathed by General Martin; but the fees amount to more than half a lakh annually. A girls' school was founded in 1866. It is situated in the Khurshed Manzil and contains 75 pupils. Lucknow is also a centre of literary activity, and five English and 18 vernacular newspapers and periodicals are published there. The former include an Anglo-Indian paper called the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, and the *Advocate*, which is the leading organ of native

public opinion in the United Provinces and is also published in a vernacular edition. The Newal Kishoro Press is one of the most important publishing houses in India for Hindustāni literature.

(M. R. Gubbins, *Mutinies in Oudh*, 1858; McLeod Innes, *Lucknow and Oudh in the Mutiny*, 1902.)

**Malihābād Town.**—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, Lucknow District, United Provinces, situated in  $26^{\circ} 55'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 43'$  E., a mile from a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and on the road from Lucknow to Hardoi. Population 7,554 (1901). According to tradition the town was founded by Malīā, a Pāsī; but nothing is known of its history till the reign of Akbar, when it was inhabited by Pathāns. It contains two bazars built in the 18th century, one of which owes its origin to Nawāb Asaf-ud-daula. Besides the usual offices, a dispensary and a branch of the American Methodist Mission are situated here. Malihābād is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 2,300. It has little trade, but a kind of tin foil is manufactured in small quantities, and the place is noted for its mangoes and orchards of *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*). A school for boys contains 175 pupils and one for girls 29.

**Unao District (Unnao).**—District in the Lucknow Division, United Provinces, lying north-east of the Ganges, between  $26^{\circ} 8'$  and  $27^{\circ} 2'$  N. and between  $80^{\circ} 4'$  and  $81^{\circ} 3'$  E., with an area of 1,792 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Hardoi District; on the north-east by Lucknow and Rāe Bareli; on the south-east by Rāe Bareli; and on the south-west the Ganges divides it from the Cawnpore and Fatehpur Districts. The greater part of Unao forms a gently undulating upland in which ridges of high and rather sandy land alternate with depressions of stiffer soil. The deeper depressions contain more or less permanent lakes, while in the shallower hollows swamps form during the rains. Large stretches of barren *usar* land are a conspicuous feature of the District, and sometimes extend for several miles. The valley of the Ganges is lower. It is widest in the north, where it extends several miles from the bed of the river, and gradually diminishes towards the south, where the Ganges is close to its high bank. This is the principal river and

skirts the whole of the south-western border of the District. The Sai enters Unao from the north and flows roughly parallel to the Ganges along or near the north-east boundary. A small stream called the Kalyāni drains the upper part of the Ganges valley, and another stream, the Loni, rises in the centre of the District and flows south-east to Rāo Baroli. Jhils and marshes are most numerous in the centre and east of the District.

The flora is that of the Gangetic plain generally. Unao is botanically fairly well-wooded; but this is due to the large number of groves, chiefly of mungo and maknā (*Bassia latifolia*). There are few jungles, and these contain only grass or a few *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*) trees. Babil (*Acacia arabica*) is the only product of the *usar* plains.

No geological formations are found except the ordinary Geology, alluvium, which contains *kankar* or nodular limestone.

Wolves, jackals, and wild pig are common, while *nīlgiri* and Fauna, antelope are still found in some numbers, and in the extreme south there are a few herds of wild cattle. Fish are plentiful in the rivers and in the larger *jhils*, and are used for food. Wild fowl abound in the cold weather.

The District is generally healthy, and the temperature varies Climate from about  $75^{\circ}$  to  $103^{\circ}$  in the hot weather and from  $46^{\circ}$  to  $79^{\circ}$  and temperature. in the cold season. The climate thus resembles that of the neighbouring Districts of southern Oudh.

The average rainfall is 35 inches, and is evenly distributed Rainfall. over the whole District; but great variations occur over a series of years. In 1880 less than 12 inches was received, while in 1867 the fall amounted to nearly 76 inches.

Tradition connects various places in the District with History, episodes in the Rāmāyana, and attempts have been made to identify places visited by the Chinese pilgrims with several sites. Nothing, however, is known of the history of Unao till the Muhammadan invasion. Legend relates that Sayid Sūlār passed through the District, and the tombs of some of his followers are pointed out. The traditions of the people state that the Rājputs first entered Unao between 1200 and 1450 A.D., retreating before the Muslim conquerors. They found the eastern portion occupied by Bhars, and the rest of it by low castes, now represented by the Lodhas, Ahirs, etc. The earliest regular Musalmān settlement

dates from the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century, when a saint named Alā-ud-dīn came from Kanauj and cursed the Rājā of Nawal, who refused to admit him into the town. Nawal was destroyed with its inhabitants, and the Saiyid founded Bāngarmau at a short distance from Nawal. The shrine built over his grave bears date 1302. In the 15th century Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpur sent a force, which took Safīpur in 1425, and a few years later some Saiyids treacherously seized the stronghold of the Bisen Rājās of Unaō. At this time the eastern portion of the District was included in the tract known as BAIŚWARA. Under Akbar, Unaō formed part of the *sarkār* of Lucknow, but materials are lacking for the history of the District under the Mughals. In the 18th century a Bais chieftain successfully resisted Sañdat Khān, Nawāb of Oudh, and a hundred years later Sleeman described the country as in a perpetual state of disturbance, where life, property, and industry were alike insecure.

At the annexation in 1856 a District of Purwā was formed, the headquarters being at Unno. A year later the Mutiny broke out, and before the end of June the Deputy Commissioner was obliged to retire to Lucknow. A few of the *talukdārs* remained conspicuously loyal, and furnished supplies and information to the British, while others adopted a position of open rebellion, and some remained neutral. There was, however, no organized movement against the British owing to the lack of leaders. In July Havelock left Cawnpore and fought several engagements, advancing beyond Unaō on the road to Lucknow. He was, however, unable to maintain his position and retired. In August an advance again took place; but it was not till September 19th, after the arrival of Outram, that the real advance to relieve Lucknow was made. After the occupation of the Alambāgh, communications through Unaō to Cawnpore were not interrupted, and the north of the District was cleared of rebels by February, 1858. The south and east gave more trouble, and Baiswārā remained unsettled till November. In 1869 the District was enlarged by the addition of *parganas* transferred from the Lucknow and Rāe Bareli Districts, and assumed its present form.

Copper arrow-heads have been found near Pariar on the Archæological Ganges opposite BITHUR. The District contains many ancient mounds dating possibly from Buddhist times; but they have not been excavated. Nawal has been identified with the A-lo mentioned by Fa Hian and with the Na-po-ti-ku-lo or Navade-vakula visited by Hiuen Tsiang. The oldest Muhammadan buildings are at BANGARMAU.

The District contains 10 towns and 1,633 villages. Its population has been : 1869, 945,955 ; 1881, 899,069 ; 1891, 953,636 ; 1901, 976,639. The decrease between 1869 and 1881 was due to the famine of 1877-78. There are 4 tahsils : UNAO, SAFIPUR, PURWA, and MOHAN, each named from the place at which its headquarters are or were once situated, the headquarters of Mohan now being at Hasanganj. The chief town is the municipality of UNAO, the District capital. The following table gives the main statistics of population in 1901 :—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Unao ...	400	1	286	204,850	512	+ 5·8	8,207
Safipur	408	3	360	225,490	552	+ 6·8	4,661
Purwa	548	3	513	290,910	531	— ·8	10,930
Mohan	436	3	474	255,389	586	— ·8	5,806
District Total ...	1,792	10	1,633	970,639	545	+ 2·4	29,613

Nearly 92 per cent. of the total are Hindus and 8 per cent. are Musalmāns. Between 1891 and 1901 a decrease of population took place in the north-east and east, and the population in the north-west and centre increased. The density is high; but Unao is not so congested as the eastern Districts of Oudh.

It still supplies recruits for the Indian Army and for the police, besides considerable numbers of labourers to the neighbouring cities of Cawnpore and Lucknow. More than 98 per cent. of the population speak the Awadhī dialect of Eastern Hindī.

**Castes and occupations.**

Brāhmans are the most numerous of the Hindu castes and include 121,000, while other important castes are Chamārs (tanners and cultivators ; 103,000), Ahīrs (graziers and cultivators ; 93,000), Lodhas (cultivators ; 90,000), Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and cultivators ; 89,000), Rājputs, 74,000, and Kāchhīs (cultivators ; 32,000). Among Muhammadans are found Shaikhs 17,000, Pathāns 14,000, and Behnās (cotton-carders ; 9,000). More than 73 per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, which is the mainstay of the District. Rājputs own 45 per cent. of the total area and Brāhmans 19 per cent. Brāhmans are cultivators of about 16 per cent. and Rājputs of 10 per cent. of the tenant land, while the skilful cultivating castes, the Kāchhīs, Kurmīs, and Lodhas, have about 20 per cent. between them. Ahīrs, Pāsīs, and Chamārs are the remaining cultivating castes of importance.

**Christian Missions.**

There were 106 native Christians in 1901, of whom 59 were Methodists. A branch of the American Methodist Church was opened in 1882, and is subordinate to the Presiding Elder of Hardoi.

**General agricultural conditions.**

Unaō is a District of average, but not exceptional, fertility, as compared with the rest of Oudh. The Ganges valley is of the usual type. In places there are stretches of barren sand, but most of it is fairly productive in ordinary years. The autumn crop is frequently flooded ; but in dry years the spring crop is excellent, and requires little attention. North-east of this beyond the old high bank of the river the soil is usually a rich loam, producing excellent *jowār* and *arhar*, and this is the most prosperous tract in the District. Further inland the loam turns to clay, in which rice is the principal crop. The land again becomes sandy near the Sai, and *bōjra* here takes the place of *jowār* ; but the valley of that river is generally fertile.

**Chief agricultural statistics and principal towns.**

The tenures on which the District is held are those common to the Province of OUDH. About one-fifth of the total area is included in *talukdāri* estates, of which a small proportion

is sub-settled. The chief agricultural statistics for 1903-04 are given below, areas being in square miles :—

Tahsil.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Unao	400	215	77	63
Safipur	408	259	99	57
Purwā	548	286	128	92
Mohān	436	262	118	59
Total	1,792	1,022	422	271

Barley, wheat, and *gram* are the staple food crops covering 220, 218, and 153 square miles, while *arhar* (132), *bājra* (122), rice (119), *jowār* (89), and maize (65) are largely grown. The chief economic crops are poppy (14) and sugarcane (11); but cotton and oilseeds are also grown to a small extent.

Cultivation has increased by about 20 per cent. within the last 40 years, and a considerable portion of this has taken place recently. The increase is largely due to the breaking up of inferior land for growing rice; but there has also been a rise in the area under maize, cotton, and opium. While the area under the plough has risen, there has also been a great extension in the area double-cropped, which now amounts to nearly a quarter of the cultivated area. *Gram* or peas are largely sown in the lands which have produced rice, after that crop has been gathered. There is a small, but steady, demand for advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. In the 10 years ending 1900, 1.8 lakhs were advanced, of which 1.5 lakhs were lent in 1896-97. In the next four years the average amount lent was Rs. 3,000.

The cattle in domestic use are of an inferior type as is usual throughout southern Oudh. An attempt was once made to improve the breed of cattle; but the bulls imported were not of a suitable stamp, and the best plough-cattle are still bought at the well-known cattle fairs in the Provinces or from dealers. The ponies are also of a poor class, and are chiefly used as pack-animals. Sheep of the ordinary breed are kept in considerable numbers, and the District supplies the Cawnpore market.

Irriga-  
tion.

Out of 422 square miles irrigated in 1903-04, 224 square miles were supplied by wells, 168 by tanks, and 30 by other sources. The Ganges and Sai valleys require little irrigation; but temporary wells can be made when required in most parts of these tracts. In the uplands, the north-east and east depend chiefly on *jhils* and swamps, while wells are the principal source elsewhere. The rivers are only used to a small extent in ordinary years, owing to the cost of raising water. Wells are usually worked by a bullock-run, but water is also raised from them by hand. In the lowlands the lever can be used. The water of *jhils* and swamps is raised by the swing basket. The canal made by the kings of Oudh, which was to link the Ganges and Gumti, has never been used for irrigation and is usually dry.

Minerals.

*Kankar* is found in all parts of the District and is used for making lime and metalling roads. Saline efflorescences called *reh* are collected for manufacturing glass and other purposes.

Art and  
Manufac-  
tures.

The manufactures of the District are of even smaller importance than usual. Indigo, salt, and saltpetre were formerly made; but these industries have collapsed and the chief manufacture is that of brass and copper utensils at Bhagwantnagar, Nawalganj, and Muradabab. Country cloth is made for local consumption at several places, and there is little calico-printing.

Com-  
merce.

Una exports grain, sugar, and *ghi*, and imports piece-goods, salt, metals, and spices; but the trade is not considerable. It lies between the two large cities of Cawnpore and Lucknow which provide markets for surplus produce and supply the small needs of an agricultural population. The traffic by road is still considerable, especially to Cawnpore. There are no large trading centres in the District, and their place is taken by small markets at numerous villages and a few towns.

Railways  
and  
Roads.

The branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Cawnpore to Lucknow passes across the centre of the District, and side by side with it runs the narrow-gauge line which links the Rajputana-Malwa and Bengal and North-Western Railways. Communications by road are fairly good. Out of a total length of 507 miles, 110 miles are metalled. The Public Works department is in charge of most of the former; but the cost of all but 30 miles is met from local funds. Avenues are maintained on 222 miles. The road from Cawnpore to Lucknow is the principal

route and the other metalled roads are branches from various points on this.

Records of the early famines in Unao are scanty. There Famine, was scarcity or famine in 1769, 1783, and 1838, and again after the commencement of British rule in 1861, 1865, and 1869. The drought of 1877 was severely felt, and in March 1878 as many as 44,000 persons were employed on relief works during a single week. Distress continued till the next autumn harvest was ripe. A succession of wet years culminating in 1894 had already depressed the condition of the people, when the scantiness of rain in 1895 and the still more complete failure in the following year caused widespread distress. Relief works were opened in December 1896 and the numbers employed rose rapidly, till at the end of February 49,000 workers were being relieved daily. The spring harvest gave temporary relief, but works were not closed till the end of August. Collections of land revenue were suspended to the extent of 7.8 lakhs, and 2 lakhs were ultimately remitted.

The Deputy Commissioner is usually assisted by 4 Deputy District Collectors recruited in India, and a *tahsildār* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsīl*. Besides the ordinary staff, an officer of the Opium department is stationed in the District.

The civil courts include those of a Sub-Judge and three Civil Munsiffs. Unao is part of the Civil and Sessions Judgeship of Hardoi. The District is marked by the prevalence of homicide; but crimes against property of a serious professional type are comparatively rare. The Rajputs are chiefly responsible for breaches of the peace, while the Pāsīs supply most of the criminal population. Female infanticide was formerly very common, but is no longer suspected.

At annexation in 1856 a summary settlement was made, the Land records of which perished in the Mutiny. After the restoration of order a second summary settlement was carried out, based on the demand under the native government, which resulted in a net demand for land revenue amounting to 11.8 lakhs. The first regular settlement was made between 1862 and 1867, and was preceded by a survey. As was usual in Oudh, the Settlement Officer also had sole jurisdiction as a civil court to settle disputes regarding rights in land, which were fairly numerous.

The assessment was based on a comparison of the actual rents with the estimate made by applying selected rates to different classes of soil, and it resulted in a demand of 12.9 lakhs. A considerable area in this District was permanently settled at reduced rates as a reward for loyalty during the Mutiny. The settlement was revised between 1889 and 1895 by successive Deputy Commissioners in addition to their regular work. The District was not resurveyed; but the maps were corrected and brought up to date, and the assessment was based on the recorded rents. This revision resulted in a new demand of 15.5 lakhs, of which 1.1 lakhs were due on account of the permanently-settled estates. The assessment on the rest of the District amounted to 14.4 lakhs, which represented 48 per cent. of the assets. The demand is at present 15.9 lakhs, which falls at R. 1.5 per acre, varying from R. 1 to Rs. 2 in different *parganas*. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees:—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	12,04,	13,27,	16,50,	15,93,
Total revenue	...	15,26,	18,04,	23,02,	23,65,

Local self-government.

There is one municipality, Unao, and 7 towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Local affairs beyond the limits of these are managed by the District board, which in 1903-04 had an income of one lakh, chiefly derived from local rates. The expenditure in the same year amounted to 1.2 lakhs, including Rs. 58,000 spent on roads and buildings.

Police and Jails.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 4 inspectors, 85 subordinate officers, and 306 constables distributed in 13 police-stations, besides 87 municipal and town police and 1,978 rural and road police. The District jail contained a daily average of 259 inmates in 1903.

Education.

Unao is not distinguished for the literacy of its inhabitants, of whom 3 per cent. (5.8 males and 1 female) could read and write in 1901. The number of public schools rose from 133 in 1880-81 to 142 in 1900-01 and the number of pupils

from 5,172 to 6,263. In 1903-04 there were 180 public schools with 8,018 pupils, of whom 52 were girls, besides 61 private schools with 639 pupils. Only 1,600 pupils in both classes of school were advanced beyond the primary stage. Government manages 4 of the schools and the District board 126. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 41,000, local funds contributed Rs. 36,000, while the receipts from fees were Rs. 6,300.

There are 7 hospitals and dispensaries providing accommodation for 42 in-patients. In 1903, 27,000 cases were treated, including 439 of in-door patients, and 1,404 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 8,000, chiefly met from local funds.

About 24,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing the low proportion of 25 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality of Una.

(W. H. Moreland, *Settlement Report*, 1896; H. R. Novill, *District Gazetteer*, 1903.)

**Una** Tahsil (*Unnao*).—Headquarters *tahsil* of Una District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Una, Sikandarpur, Pariar, and Harhā, and lying north-east of the Ganges between  $26^{\circ} 16'$  and  $26^{\circ} 41'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 17'$  and  $80^{\circ} 42'$  E., with an area of 400 square miles. Population increased from 192,894 in 1891 to 204,850 in 1901. There are 286 villages, but only one town, UNAO, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 13,109. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,47,000 and for cesses Rs. 36,000. This is the least thickly populated *tahsil* in the District, the density amounting to 512 per square mile. The *tahsil* includes a large area of lowland in the Ganges valley, which is widest towards the north. The upland area is level and chiefly composed of a light loam; but excellent rice is grown in the shallow depressions which abound. Out of 215 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 77 were irrigated. Wells supply two-thirds of the irrigated area and tanks most of the remainder.

**Safipur Tahsil.**—North-western *tahsil* of Una District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Safipur, Bāngarmau, and Fatehpur-Chaurāsi, and lying along the Ganges between  $26^{\circ} 38'$  and  $27^{\circ} 2'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 4'$  and  $80^{\circ} 27'$  E., with an area

of 408 square miles. Population increased from 210,141 in 1891 to 225,490 in 1901. There are 360 villages and 3 towns, SAFFPUR, the *tāhsil* headquarters, population 7,949, and BANGARNAU (6,051) being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,38,000 and for cesses Rs. 35,000. The density of population, 552 to the square mile, is slightly above the District average. About a third of the *tāhsil* lies in the thinly-populated Ganges valley, and the remainder is situated on a raised upland. A sluggish stream, called the Kalyānī, flows through the former and does some damage by flooding. The uplands are partly drained by the Sai which skirts the north-east, and they include a good deal of light sandy soil, but are generally composed of good loam. Out of 259 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 99 were irrigated. Wells supply more than two-thirds of the irrigated area, and tanks and other sources the remainder.

**Purwā Tāhsil.**—South-eastern *tāhsil* of Unaō District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Purwā, Mourāwān, Asohā, Bhagwantnagar, Daundiā Kherā, Panhan, Bihār, Pātan, Magrāyar, and Ghātampur, and lying between 26° 8' and 26° 36' N. and 80° 34' and 81° 3' E., with an area of 548 square miles. Population fell from 293,152 in 1891 to 290,910 in 1901. There are 513 villages and 3 towns, PURWĀ, the *tāhsil* headquarters, population 10,260, and MAURAWĀN (7,911) being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,81,000 and for cesses Rs. 52,000. The density of population, 531 to the square mile, is a little below the District average. Purwā lies between the Sai on the north and the Ganges on the south, and is intersected by a small stream called the Loni. The Ganges valley is narrow and contains extensive areas of grass jungle. Most of the *tāhsil* lies on the uplands, the southern portion being well-wooded and highly cultivated, while the north contains large stretches of barren *ūsar* land. A chain of *jhils* and swamps runs through the centre of the *tāhsil* and supplies irrigation. In 1903-04, 286 square miles were cultivated, of which 128 were irrigated. Tanks supply more than a third of the irrigated area and wells most of the remainder.

**Mohān Tāhsil.**—North-eastern *tāhsil* of Unaō District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Mohān Aurās, Gorindā Parsandan, Jhalotar Ajgāin, and Asīwan Rasūlābād,

and lying between  $26^{\circ} 33'$  and  $27^{\circ} 1'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 25'$  and  $80^{\circ} 55'$  E., with an area of 436 square miles. Population fell from 257,449 in 1891 to 255,389 in 1901. There are 474 villages and 3 towns, ASIWAN, population 6,153, and MOHĀN, the former *tahsīl* headquarters, (5,798), being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,27,000 and for cesses Rs. 43,000. The density of population, 586 to the square mile, is the highest in the District. Mohān is intersected by the Sai, which flows sluggishly through a tortuous channel and is liable to sudden floods, though in ordinary years its valley is very fertile. The south and east of the *tahsīl* are interspersed by barren patches of *usar* and by stretches of hard clay, which produce excellent rice crops in favourable years. The north and west consist of loam with sandy ridges and are generally fertile. In 1903-04, 262 square miles were cultivated, of which 118 were irrigated. Nearly half the irrigated area is supplied from wells and the remainder from the Sai and from tanks, which are more important sources here than in any other *tahsīl* of Unaо.

Asīwan.—Town in *tahsīl* Mohān, District Unaо, United Provinces, situated on the bank of a fine lake in  $26^{\circ} 48'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 28'$  E., 20 miles north of Unaо; population 6,153. It is said to have been founded in the 11th century by a *dhobi* or washerman, named Asun, but has no history. Asīwan contains a number of mosques and temples, and a fine masonry *sarai* built early in the 19th century. There is a small manufacture of coarse cotton cloth, and a market is held twice a week. A school contains about 98 pupils.

Bāngarmau.—Town in *tahsīl* Safīpur, District Unaо, United Provinces, situated in  $26^{\circ} 54'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 13'$  E., near the Kalyānī river, and on the road from Unaо to Hardoī; population 6,051 (1901). About 2 miles away are situated a number of ancient mounds called Nawal, which are identified with the ruins of a place visited by Hiuen Tsiang. Tradition relates that a Saiyid from Kanauj visited Nawal and was inhospitably received, whereupon he cursed the Rājā and his people and the town perished, after which Bāngarmau was founded. The tomb of the saint, whose name was Alā-ud-dīn, bears an inscription dated in 1302, and another tomb was erected in 1374 by Firoz Shāh Tughlak. Bāngarmau lies at

the crossing of two old thoroughfares, the road from Kanauj to Fyzābād and Jaunpur and the road from Delhi to Benares on the north bank of the Ganges. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,000. There is little trade now, but a market is held twice a week. A school contains 90 pupils.

**Maurāwān.**—Town in *tahsīl* Purwā, District Unaо, situated in  $26^{\circ} 26'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 53'$  E., on the road from Unaо to Rāe Bareli; population 7,911 (1901). The place first became of importance early in the 19th century as the residence of a Khattrī banker, who gradually acquired a large *taluka*. During the Mutiny the *talukdār*, Gaurī Shankar, behaved with the most unshaken loyalty and was one of the five *talukdārs* whose estates were exempted from confiscation. He was rewarded with the title of Rājā and a permanent settlement at a reduced revenue. Maurāwān contains a dispensary and 3 schools with 150 pupils, one school being maintained by the *talukdār*. There is little trade, but the jewellery and carpentry produced here have some reputation.

**Mohān Town.**—Town in *tahsīl* of same name, District Unaо, United Provinces, situated in  $26^{\circ} 47'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 41'$  E., on a metalled road from Ajgain railway station. Population 5,798 (1901). The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Sai, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge built by Mahārājā Nawal Rai, the minister of the Nawāb Safdar Jang. The old road from Lucknow to Cawnpore passes through Mohān, which was once a place of some importance. It has always been celebrated for its Muhammadan physicians and mimics and actors. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 900. A good deal of fruit is grown in the neighbourhood and the town is flourishing. A school contains 150 pupils.

**Purwā Town.**—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Unaо, United Provinces, situated in  $26^{\circ} 28'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 47'$  E., on the road from Unaо to Rāe Bareli. Population 10,260 (1901). The place was of some importance under native rule, and was the headquarters of a *chakla* or District; but after the annexation the capital of the new District formed was fixed at Unaо. Purwā contains a dispensary and *munsifī*,

besides the usual offices, and is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,900. It is noted for its shoes and leather-work. There is a large weekly market, besides three annual fairs, each of which is attended by 7,000 or 8,000 persons. The school contains 114 pupils.

**Safipur Town (or Saipur).**—Headquarters of *tahsil* of same name, District Unao, United Provinces, situated in  $26^{\circ} 45' N.$  and  $80^{\circ} 22' E.$ , on the old road from Delhi to Benares, north of the Ganges. Population 7,949 (1901). The town is said to have been originally founded by Sai Sukul, a Brâhman, and is generally called after him, Saipur. A religious mendicant subsequently came to the place and was buried there, and the name was changed to Safipur in commemoration of the holy man. Sai Sukul is said to have been defeated and killed by Ibrâhîm of Jaunpur, who put his lieutenants in charge of the town. Their descendants are still the principal proprietors. Safipur contains a number of tombs of Muhammadan saints. Besides the usual offices, there are a *mansifî*, dispensary, and a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,200. A market is held twice a week, and there are some popular fairs. A school contains 95 pupils.

**Unao Town.**—Municipality and headquarters of District and *tahsil* of same name, United Provinces, situated in  $26^{\circ} 33' N.$  and  $80^{\circ} 30' E.$ , on the road from Cawnpore to Lucknow and on the Oudh and Rohilkhand broad and narrow-gauge lines between the same places. Population 13,109 (1901). Tradition relates that it was founded by one Godo Singh in the 8th century, and some hundred years later passed under the Râjâs of Kanauj, when an officer named Unwant Singh, murdered the governor and built a fort, which he named after himself. About 1450 a descendant of Unwant Singh was treacherously murdered by some Sayyids, whose descendants still hold part of the estate then seized. In the reign of Shâh Jahân a Shaikh, named Fateh-ullah, settled here, and some fine buildings erected by him still remain. On July 29th, 1857, a battle was fought between Havelock's forces and the mutineers, who were defeated with loss. Unao contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission, and besides the usual public offices has male and

female dispensaries. It has been administered as a municipality since 1869. In the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 7,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 12,000, chiefly from a house-tax and a tax on professions and trades, Rs. 6,000. The expenditure was Rs. 16,000. There is a thriving local trade, but no manufactures are carried on. Five schools are maintained with 300 boys, besides a girls' school with 6 pupils.

Bound-  
aries, con-  
figura-  
tion, and  
river  
system.

**Rāe Bareli District.**—South-eastern District of Lucknow Division, United Provinces, lying north-east of the Ganges between  $25^{\circ} 40'$  and  $26^{\circ} 36'$  N. and between  $80^{\circ} 41'$  and  $81^{\circ} 34'$  E., with an area of 1,748 square miles. In shape it resembles a segment of a circle with the Ganges as a chord. It is bounded on the north-west by Unao District; on the north by Lucknow and Bāra Bankī; on the east by Sultānpur and Partābgarh; and on the south-west by the Ganges which divides it from Fatehpur. The general aspect of the District is that of a beautifully-wooded gently undulating plain. It is markedly fertile and well cultivated. The principal rivers are the Ganges and the Sai, the former skirting the District for 54 miles along its south-western boundary, while the latter runs through the centre of the District in a tortuous course from north-west to south-east. Both of these rivers flow in deep beds, but the Ganges is bordered by a fertile valley of varying width before the upland portion of the District is reached. Between the Ganges and the Sai lies a chain of *jhīls* or swamps more or less connected with one another, and probably forming an old river bed. North of the Sai are found many other *jhīls*, but these are ordinary shallow depressions and have not the narrow deep beds of the southern swamps. The Loni flows across the south-west corner of the District to join the Ganges, and there are many smaller streams, generally known as *Naiyā*, which carry off water only in the rains, and drain the *jhīls* to some extent.

Botany.

The flora of the District presents few peculiarities. Up to the time of the Mutiny the stronghold of every *talukdār* was surrounded by dense jungle, and a scrub forest extended for 12 miles on either side of the Sai. Only a few patches of *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*) now remain. The numerous groves are chiefly composed of mango or *mahuū* (*Bassia latifolia*), and the nim

(*Melia azadirachta*). Various kinds of fig, the *babul* (*Acacia arubica*) and *jāmūn* (*Eugenia jambolana*) are also common.

The District is entirely composed of Gangetic alluvium, and Geology. *kankar* is the only stone formation.

There are a few wolves, and jackals abound. *Nilgai* and Fauns. antelope are scarce. A few wild cattle still survive near the Ganges and Sai. In the cold weather waterfowl and snipe are plentiful, and other game birds include quail and a few partridges and sandgrouse. Fish are caught in the *jhils*, and are also found in the rivers.

The climate is healthy, and the temperature is not marked by Climate extremes of either heat or cold. Cool nights are experienced <sup>and tem-</sup> perature, well into the hot weather.

The average rainfall is a little over 37 inches annually, the Rainfall. east of the District receiving the heaviest fall. As a rule the amount received is not less than 24 inches; but in 1877, 1880, and 1896 it fell to about 13 inches. On the other hand, in 1867 and 1894, 60 inches were received.

The District has never played a large part in history, and its History. contains few places of importance. Tradition relates that the Muslim saint, Saiyid Sâlâr, raided the District in the 11th century, and from similar sources a few details are obtained regarding the three great clans of Râjputs, the Bais, the Kânpuriâs, and the Amthiâs, who still hold the bulk of the District. The first of these occupied a tract in the south and west which was afterwards known as Baiswârâ. The earliest historical events of which reliable accounts have been preserved are, however, those connected with the incorporation of the District in the Sharîk kingdom of Jaunpur, early in the 15th century. At that time the Bbars still held part of the country and were completely crushed. The Râjputs were, however, only partially reduced, and warfare was frequent till Akbar established a more settled government. Under that monarch Râc Bareli was partly situated in the two *Subâhs* of Oudh and Allahâbâd. After Akbar's death the Râjputs appear to have greatly increased in importance and power, and when the province of Oudh became a separate state in the 18th century, Nawâb Saâdat Khân entrusted several of the chiefs with the collection of revenue in their own *parganas*. As disorders increased, attempts to assert independence became more

frequent, and the history of the closing years of Oudh rule is one of constant fighting between chief and chief or between the Rājās and the court officials. At annexation in 1856 a District of Salon was formed, extending from Purwā in Unao to Allahābād. A year had hardly elapsed when the Mutiny broke out. The troops abstained from rebellion longer than in any other cantonment in Oudh ; but on June 10th, 1857, they ceased to obey orders and the officers were warned to depart. The whole of the European staff was allowed to escape and reached Allahābād safely. The District then reverted to its former lawless state under the Oudh government, though little help was sent to the rebel army at Lucknow. Some of the Kānhpuriās at once began plundering, but the *talukdārs* for the most part were not actively rebellious. After the fall of Lucknow, however, their opposition was more distinctly marked, and the bitter opposition of Rānā Benī Mādho Bakhsh of Shankarpur in Baiswārā was especially determined. On the other hand, the Rājā of Murārmau was loyal throughout, and several of the important *talukdārs* surrendered early and gave valuable services. It was not till the end of October that Lord Clyde made his great combined movement on Baiswārā, which ended in the flight of Benī Mādho a month later. Rāe Bareli then became the headquarters of the District; but its shape and size were considerably altered in 1869, when part was transferred to Unao and part to Bāra Bankī, while additions were made from the Sultānpur and Partābgarh Districts.

The District contains many ancient mounds, some of which have yielded stone carvings, terra-cotta images, and other memorials dating from Buddhist times. The chief places of archaeological interest are JAIS, DALMAU, and RAE BARELI.

Rāe Bareli contains 4 towns and 1,736 villages. The population of the District has fluctuated : 1869, 989,008; 1881, 951,905; 1891, 1,036,521; 1901, 1,033,761. There is some reason to suppose that the census of 1869 over-stated, and that of 1881 under-stated, the actual population. The District suffered from famine in 1877-78 and in 1896-97. There are 4 *tahsils*, RAE BARELI, DALMAU, MAHARAJGANJ, and SALON, each named from the place at its headquarters. The chief towns are the municipality

of Rāe Bareli, the capital of the District, and Jais. The following table gives the main statistics of population in 1901 :—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Rāe Bareli	371	1	353	223,505	602	+ 7	8,192
Dalman	472	1	575	270,900	574	— 1.8	9,987
Mahārājganj	465	...	364	278,086	598	+ 5	8,342
Salon ...	440	2	444	261,270	594	— 3	6,198
District Total	1,748	4	1,736	1,033,761	591	— 2	32,719

Hindus include 91 per cent. of the total, and Musalmāns nearly 9 per cent. Eastern Hindī is spoken by almost the entire population, the dialect in use being called Awadhi.

The Hindu castes most largely represented are the Ahīrs (graziers and cultivators; 129,000), Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and cultivators; 107,000), Brāhmans, 105,000, Chamārs (tanners, labourers and cultivators; 98,000), Rājputs or Chhattrīs, 67,000, Lodhas (cultivators; 64,000), Muraos (market gardeners; 48,000), and Kurmīs (agriculturists; 44,000). Among Musalmāns are found Gūjars, 13,000, Shaikhs, 9,000, Pathāns, 9,000, and Rājputs, 8,000. Agriculture supports 76 per cent. of the total population. Rājputs own two-thirds of the whole District, the Bais and Kānhpuriā clans being the largest landholders. Ahīrs, Brāhmans, and Chhattrīs are the largest cultivators; but Lodhas, Kurmīs, and Muraos are the most skilful.

There were 97 native Christians in 1901, of whom 68 were Methodists and 10 belonged to the Anglican Communion. A branch of the American Methodist Mission was opened in 1864 and closed in 1901; but native catechists are still entertained at a few places.

The low land in the valley of the Ganges, called *kachhār*, varies in width from two miles to a few yards. The lowest agricultural conditions.

portion is flooded in the rains, but generally bears good crops in the spring, and the higher stretches are very fertile, and occasionally autumn crops can be sown in them. The uplands vary according to the class of soil found. In the south lies a rich firm loam, producing wheat and poppy in the spring and millets in the autumn. As the *jhils* are approached, the soil becomes heavier, and rice is the prevailing crop, which is followed in spring by *gram* and linseed. Large patches of barren *usar* are common here. The valley of the Sai and its tributaries resembles that of the Ganges, but is inferior in quality. North of the Sai the District contains another large area of rice land, also producing inferior spring crops.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The tenures by which land is held are those common to the Province of OUDH. About two-thirds of the District is included in *talukdāri* estates, and five per cent. of the total area is sub-settled. Under-proprietors also hold about five per cent. of the District. The main statistics of cultivation in 1903-04 are shown below, in square miles:—

Tahsil.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Rae Bareli	371	216	94	70
Dalman	472	256	123	76
Mahārājganj	465	233	129	77
Salon	440	241	123	58
Total	1,748	916	469	251.

Rice is the crop most largely grown, and covered 265 square miles, or 28 per cent. of the net cultivated area. Wheat (176), *gram* (170), barley (139), pulses (99), *jowār* (95), *arhar* (81), and *kodon* and small millets (64), are also important food crops. The District is one of the largest poppy-growing areas in the United Provinces. In 1903-04, 48 square miles were cultivated with this crop, and the price paid to the cultivators for their opium has sometimes exceeded the land revenue demand on the whole District.

Immediately after the Mutiny there was a great extension of cultivation. The series of bad seasons which commenced in 1891 checked the rise which had continued since the first settlement; but after 1897 another increase took place, and the net cultivated area is now about 7 per cent. higher than it was 40 years ago. This increase in the area under the plough has also been accompanied by an extension of the system of double-cropping and by an increase in the area sown on the banks of *jhils* with small millet and rice to ripen in the hot weather. The most important increase has been in the area under poppy, and in this District the tendency has been to cultivate the more valuable crops in place of inferior staples. There has been a little reclamation of land by throwing dams across ravines to prevent erosion, and to collect silt. Advances are freely taken, especially under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The total sum lent by Government in the 10 years ending 1900 was 3.8 lakhs, of which 2.4 lakhs were advanced in 1896-97. In the next four years the average loans made were Rs. 4,000. A few small agricultural banks have been started.

Pasture land is scarce, and the breed of domestic cattle is poor, the best animals being all imported. Ponies are still largely used as pack-animals; but the breed is very inferior. A stallion is now maintained in the District, to introduce a better strain. Sheep and goats are kept in large numbers, to provide ponies, and sheep.

The District is well supplied with means of irrigation. Out of 469 square miles irrigated in 1903-04, 300 were served from wells, 164 from tanks or *jhils*, and 5 from other sources. The number and importance of wells is increasing, and the safety of the crops is thereby enhanced, as *jhils* fail in dry years, when most needed. The larger wells are worked by bullocks; but where the spring level is higher, the *dhenkli* or lever, and the pot and pulley worked by hand, are used. Water is raised from *jhils* in the swing basket. There are very few artificial tanks, and those which exist are ascribed to the Bhars. The larger streams are little used for irrigation as their beds lie deep below the surface of the country.

*Kankar* or calcareous limestone is found in both block and nodular formations in most parts of the District, and is used for

making lime and metalling roads. Saline efflorescences called *reh* are collected for making coarse glass and other uses.

Arts and  
Manufactures.

The only manufacture of any importance is that of coarse cotton cloth, which is made in many parts of the District. Finer materials are produced at JAIS and RAE BARELI; but the industry is dying out, as there is little demand for them. Glass bangles and small phials are made in a few places. Apart from these industries little is produced in the District.

Com-  
merce.

Under native government the transit dues extorted by the landholders prevented any trade of importance, and as late as 1866 the District consumed most of its own produce and hence imported little. The improvement of communications and the freedom from imposts have caused a great advance in this respect; and the District now exports grain, opium, poppy-seeds, hides, bones, oilseeds, and a little tobacco and raw sugar, and imports piece-goods, metals, salt, sugar, and spices. Rāe Bareli is the chief trading centre; but Lālganj, Mahārājganj, and Baintī are rising in importance. Much of the trade of the south is with Kālakānkar in the Partābgarh District; and the trade of Dalmau, which was formerly of some consequence, is declining, though it is still the site of a large religious fair.

Railways  
and  
Roads.

The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway enters the north-west of the District and turns east from Rāe Bareli town, thus passing through the middle of the District. Communications by road are fairly good, and have been much improved in recent years. There are 601 miles of roads, of which 115 are metalled. The whole of the roads are maintained at the cost of local funds; though the metalled roads and some of the unmetalled are in charge of the Public Works department. Avenues are maintained on 69 miles. The chief routes are the roads from Rāe Bareli to Lucknow, to Sultānpur, and to Fatehpur. An old road from Delhi to Benares, north of the Ganges, passes through the south of the District.

Famine.

Rāe Bareli has suffered from severe scarcity and famine. The great desolation of 1784 was long remembered, and there was scarcity again in 1810. The records of events under native government are, however, meagre. After annexation distress was experienced in 1864, 1869, and 1873; but does not appear to have been acute. In 1877-78 the deficiency in the rainfall

was followed by widespread scarcity, causing acute distress for a considerable time, while actual famine prevailed for about two months. Relief works were opened both by Government and by the *talukdārs*, and large sums were spent by the charitable. In 1881 drought again resulted in scarcity and the collection of revenue was postponed. Excessive and untimely rain in the period 1893-95 caused distress, which necessitated the opening of small relief works. The resources of the people had thus been seriously affected before the failure of the rains in 1896, which caused the worst famine the District has experienced. More than a lakh was advanced for the construction of wells, and the revenue demand was suspended to the extent of 3 lakhs. By February, 1897, more than 90,000 persons were on relief works; but the liberal advances made enabled a large area of spring crops to be sown and food grains to be imported, and by the end of July 1897 the famine was over.

The Deputy Commissioner usually has a staff of 4 Deputy Collectors recruited in India, and a *tahsildār* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsīl*. Three officers of the Opium department and an officer of the Salt department are stationed in the District.

There are two District Munsiffs, 4 honorary Munsiffs, and a Subordinate Judge for civil work. Sultānpur and Partābgarh Districts are both included in the Civil Judgeship and Partābgarh in the Sessions Division of Rāe Bareli. The most common variety of crime is burglary, for which the Pāsīs are especially notorious. Apart from this, serious offences are rare, and the people are quiet and law-abiding. Infanticide was formerly practised, but is no longer suspected.

At annexation, in 1856, a summary settlement was made, the records of which have perished. The estates of the *talukdārs* were largely reduced, villages being settled direct with the village proprietors. At the second summary settlement in 1859 a reversion was made to the actual position in 1856, except where estates were confiscated for rebellion. The first regular settlement, preceded by a survey, began in 1860 and was carried out in different ways in the three Districts, portions of which now make up Rāe Bareli. In Rāe Bareli itself the assessment was for the first time based entirely on the corrected rent-rolls, with

adjustments for land held at privileged rates. The methods adopted in PARTABGARH and SULTANPUR will be found in the accounts of those Districts, and were partly based on the use of corrected rent-rolls, and partly on the selection of average rates of rent. The result was an enhancement of the revenue fixed in the summary settlement from 9.5 to 12.4 lakhs. This settlement was revised between 1892 and 1896, chiefly by the District officer in addition to his own duties. There was no resurvey and the corrected rent-rolls as usual formed the basis of the assessment. The result was an increase in the demand to 15.4 lakhs, representing 47 per cent. of the net corrected assets. The incidence of land revenue is about 1.3 per acre, and varies very slightly in different parts of the District. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees:—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	9.74,	12.44,	15.02,	16.40
Total revenue	...	11.62,	17.18,	21.05,	22.18

Local self-government.

The District contains only one municipality, RAE BARELI, and one town administered under Act XX of 1856. Local affairs outside of these places are managed by the District board, which in 1903-04 had an income of 1.2 lakhs, chiefly derived from local rates, and an expenditure of 1.3 lakhs, including Rs. 61,000 spent on roads and buildings.

Police and Jails.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 3 inspectors, 76 subordinate officers, and 304 constables posted in 13 police-stations, besides 41 municipal and town police and 2,159 rural and road police. The District jail contained a daily average of 448 inmates in 1903.

Educa-  
tion.

The people of Rāe Bareli are moderately well educated compared with their neighbours, and 3.2 per cent. (6.2 males and 2 females) could read and write in 1901. Public schools increased in number from 126 in 1880-81 to 166 in 1900-01, and the pupils from 5,170 to 7,418. In 1903-04 there were 196 such schools with 8,886 pupils including 70 girls, and 35 private schools with 464 pupils. Only 1,000 students had advanced

beyond the primary stage. Three schools are managed by Government and 111 by the District and municipal boards. Nearly Rs. 32,000 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 43,000 were contributed by local funds, and the receipts from fees were only Rs. 7,000.

There are 11 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation for 70 in-patients. In 1903, 61,000 cases were treated, including 878 of in-door patients, and 2,600 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 14,000 and was chiefly met from local funds.

About 36,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, giving a proportion of 35 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality of Rāe Bareli.

(W. C. Bennett, *Clans of the Rāe Bareli District*; S. H. Fremantle, *Settlement Report, 1898*; H. R. Nevill, *District Gazetteer, 1901*.)

Rāe Bareli Tahsil.—Headquarters *tahsil* of Rāe Bareli District, United Provinces, conterminous with *pargana* of same name, and lying between  $26^{\circ} 4'$  and  $26^{\circ} 26'$  N. and  $81^{\circ}$  and  $81^{\circ} 25'$  E., with an area of 371 square miles. Population increased from 221,875 in 1891 to 223,505 in 1901. There are 353 villages, but only one town, RĀE BARELI, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 15,880. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,24,000 and for cesses Rs. 52,000. This is the most densely populated *tahsil* in the District and supports 602 persons per square mile. It lies on both sides of the Sai, which flows in a tortuous channel, generally from north-west to south-east, and receives numerous small streams. The centre of the *tahsil* is composed of a light soil which, when well manured and watered, is exceedingly fertile. In the north and south a heavier clay is found, producing chiefly rice. Out of 216 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 91 were irrigated. Wells supply three-quarters of the irrigated area and tanks most of the remainder.

Dalman Tahsil.—South-western *tahsil* of Rāe Bareli District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Dalman, Sacchi, and Khiron, and lying along the Ganges between  $25^{\circ} 57'$  and  $26^{\circ} 22'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 41'$  and  $81^{\circ} 21'$  E., with an area of 472

square miles. Population fell from 275,786 in 1891 to 270,900 in 1901. There are 575 villages, but only one town, DALMAU, population 5,635. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,46,000 and for cesses Rs. 71,000. The density of population, 574 to the square mile, is below the District average. Along the Ganges lies a strip of fertile alluvial soil, the lower stretches of which are flooded in the rains. The upland area is a rich loam, turning to sandy soil near the west, where it is crossed by the Lonī, an affluent of the Ganges, and to clay in the north, where a chain of *jhīls* marks an old river bed. In 1903-04, 256 square miles were cultivated, of which 123 were irrigated. Wells supply more than two-thirds of the latter and tanks the remainder.

**Mahārājganj** (or *Drigbijaiganj*).—Northern *tahsīl* of Rāē Barelī District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Inhaunā, Bachhrāwān, Simrautā, Kunihrāwān, Mohanganj, and Hardoi, and lying between 26° 17' and 26° 36' N. and 80° 59' and 81° 34' E., with an area of 465 square miles. Population increased from 276,740 in 1891 to 278,086 in 1901. There are 364 villages, but no towns. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,04,000 and for cesses Rs. 64,000. The density of population, 598 to the square mile, is about the District average. This *tahsīl* is chiefly composed of a stiff clay soil, interspersed by many *jhīls* and a few small streams. It thus produces excellent rice crops, which are watered from the *jhīls*. Out of 233 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 129 were irrigated. Wells supply rather more than half the total area, and tanks the remainder.

**Salon Tahsil.**—South-eastern *tahsīl* of Rāē Barelī District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Parshādepur, Rokhā Jais, and Salon, and lying north of the Ganges between 25° 49' and 26° 19' N. and 81° 13' and 81° 37' E., with an area of 440 square miles. Population fell from 262,120 in 1891 to 261,270 in 1901. There are 444 villages and two towns, JAIS, population 12,688, and SALON, the *tahsīl* headquarters (5,170). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,67,000 and for cesses Rs. 60,000. The density of population 594 to the square mile, is almost that of the District as a whole. Across the *tahsīl* flows the Sai from west to east. Its

banks are fringed by light sandy soil, while to the north is found a great plain of stiff clay land, producing rice. South of the Sai lies a series of *jhils* which once formed a river bed, and along the Ganges is a rich alluvial tract which bears magnificent spring crops. In 1903-04, 241 square miles were cultivated, of which 123 were irrigated. Wells serve three-quarters of the latter area, tanks being the other source of supply.

**Dalman Town.**—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Rāe Bareli, United Provinces, situated on the Ganges in  $26^{\circ} 4' N.$  and  $81^{\circ} 3' E.$  Population 5,635 (1901). One tradition asserts that the town was founded by, and owes its name to, Dal Deva, Rājā of Kanauj; while another relates that Dal was a Bhar, and the latter seems the more probable story. The Muhammadans state that Dalmau was captured by Saiyid Sālār, and several early tombs are still existing. Firoz Shāh Tughlak founded a school here, and an *īdgāh* dates from the same reign. At the close of the 14th century the power of the Bhars was revived, and an attempt by the Bhar Rājā to obtain the hand of a Saiyid girl led to the intervention of Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpur, who assaulted and took the fort. Ibrāhīm Shāh restored the fort, and a garden and well are pointed out as having been constructed by him. In the former is the tomb of Ibrāhīm's grandson, Muhammad, who fell in battle with his brother, Husain, after a brief reign. The town was of some importance under the rule of Jaunpur, and throughout the Mughal period was held by the Muhammadans, who enriched it with mosques and other buildings. In the 18th century Nawāb Shujā-ud-daula built a house here; but the resumption of revenue-free grants in the neighbourhood and a Marāthā raid ruined the inhabitants. Dalmau stands on a steep cliff overlooking the Ganges. The fort appears to have been built on the ruins of two Buddhist *stūpas*, and with its tottering pavilions and crumbling battlements forms one of the most picturesque objects on the banks of the great river. On the east is a fine gateway erected by Ibrāhīm Shāh and largely composed of fragments of earlier temples. The interior contains buildings dating from the time of Akbar and Shāh Jahān. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 900. Besides the usual offices it contains a

*munsifi* and dispensary. There is a small manufacture of glass phials for use by pilgrims to contain Ganges water; and oilseeds, grain, and poppy seeds are exported to Cawnpore. A large fair takes place in the autumn, which is attended by 150,000 persons, and a primary school contains 55 pupils.

**Jais.**—A famous old Muhammadan town in *tahsil* Salon, District Rāe Bareli, United Provinces, situated in  $26^{\circ} 16'$  N. and  $81^{\circ} 33'$  E. on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and on the road from Lucknow to Sultānpur. Population 12,688 (1901). It is said to have been originally a Bhar fortress called Udayanagar or Ujālekānagar. Tradition relates that the place was stormed by an officer of Saiyid Sālār, and its modern name is derived from the Persian Jaish, a camp. The Jāma Masjid is the chief building. This was built with the materials of an old Hindu temple and was restored by Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpur. Other fine buildings were erected in the 17th and 18th centuries. Jais is celebrated as being the birthplace of Muhammad Jaisī, author of the vernacular poem called the *Padmāvatī*, who lived early in the 16th century. Excellent muslin was formerly manufactured here; but the industry has declined. There is, however, some trade in grain, tobacco, and coarse cloth. The town contains a dispensary and a flourishing school with 137 pupils.

**Rāe Bareli Town.**—Municipality and headquarters of *tahsil* and District of same name, United Provinces, situated on the banks of the Sai in  $26^{\circ} 14'$  N. and  $81^{\circ} 14'$  E., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and on metalled roads to Lucknow, Fatehpur, and Sultānpur. Population 15,880 (1901). The town consists of two portions, Rāe Bareli proper, and a suburb called Jahānābād. The name Bareli is, according to some accounts, derived from the Bhars, who are said to have founded it. Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpur conquered Rāe Bareli early in the 15th century and handed it over to Shaikhs and Saiyids. Husain Shāh changed the name of the place to Husainābād, but the alteration was never popular. Ibrāhīm Shāh added greatly to the strength of the fort, using the materials of older buildings which were ready to hand. A story relates that when the fort was building, all that was erected during the day fell down in the course of the ensuing night. In his perplexity the king had resort to a holy

man of Jaunpur, Makhdūm Saiyid Jāfārī, who walked over the ground, after which no interruption occurred in the work. The saint's tomb stands beside the gate of the fort. Ibrāhīm also built the Jāma Masjid, and a second great mosque was erected by Jahān Khān, the founder of Jahānābād, in the reign of Shāh Jahān. Jahān Khān's palace and tomb still adorn the suburb named after him. A handsome bridge, which crosses the Sai, was built by public subscription soon after annexation. Besides the usual Government courts and buildings, the town contains male and female hospitals and a *sarai*. Rāe Bareli has been a municipality since 1867. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 25,000, respectively. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 32,000, derived chiefly from octroi, Rs. 18,000, and market dues and rents, Rs. 7,000, and the expenditure was also Rs. 32,000. The town is the chief commercial centre in the District and its trade has increased considerably since the opening of the railway in 1893. Two large markets, called Capperganj and Baillieganj, after Deputy Commissioners of the District, absorb much of the trade, the latter being a bonded warehouse within octroi limits. Cotton cloth is woven to some extent, and muslins of good quality are also produced. Two secondary schools, 6 primary schools, and a small Sanskrit Pāthshāla are attended by more than 500 pupils.

**Salon Town.**—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Rāe Bareli, United Provinces, situated on a metalled road from Rāe Bareli, in  $26^{\circ} 2'$  N. and  $81^{\circ} 28'$  E. Population 5,170 (1901). The town is traditionally said to have been founded by Sālivāhan, ancestor of the Bais, and was for long held by the Bhars. Under Oudh rule Salon was the headquarters of a *chaklā* or District, and after annexation the name was preserved till after the Mutiny, when the District Officer was posted to Rāe Bareli. Salon contains a dispensary and a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, besides the usual offices. It is also the residence of the manager of a large Muhammadan religious endowment. A grant of land was first given by Aurangzeb, and additions were made by subsequent rulers. Two-fifths of the income are spent on a school and charitable gifts, and the accounts are submitted to the District officer. A middle vernacular school is attended by 80 pupils.

Boundaries, configuration, and river system.

**Sitāpur District.**—A District in the Lucknow Division, United Provinces, situated between  $27^{\circ} 6'$  and  $27^{\circ} 54'$  N. and between  $80^{\circ} 18'$  and  $81^{\circ} 24'$  E., with an area of 2,250 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Kherī District; on the east by the Kauriāla or Gogra, which separates it from Bahraich; on the south by Bāra Bankī and Lucknow; and on the west and south-west by the Gumtī, across which lies the Hardoi District. The eastern third of the District is a low damp tract, much of which is under water in the rains, and the remaining area is a raised upland of more stable character. Numerous streams intersect the District, flowing generally from north to south, but with a slight inclination to the south-east. In the lowland or *gānjar* the watercourses are variable, but the channels in the uplands are more stable. The GUMTI and Kauriāla or GOGRA which form the western and eastern boundaries, respectively, are the largest rivers and are both navigable. Most of the upland area is drained by the Kathnā and by the Sarāyān, which are tributaries of the Gumtī, and the Sarāyān also receives the Betā and Gond. Through the centre of the *gānjar* flows the Chaukā, a branch of the SARDA, which now brings down little water, as the main stream of the Sārdā is carried by the Dahāwar, a branch separating the north-east corner of the District from Kherī. The Dahāwar and Gogra unite at Mallānpur, but the junction of the Chaukā and Gogra lies south of Sītāpur. There are many shallow ponds and natural reservoirs which are full of water during the rains, but gradually dry up during the hot weather.

Botany.

The District is well wooded in all parts, though it contains no forests and little jungle, except the sandy stretches near the rivers which are clothed with tall grass or tamarisk. Mangoes, jack-fruit, and a kind of damson form the principal groves, while *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) and *tūn* (*Cedrela toona*) are the chief timber trees. Various species of fig and acacia and bamboos are also common.

Geology.

Sītāpur exposes nothing but alluvium, and *kankar* or nodular limestone is the only stony formation found.

Fauna.

The spread of cultivation has reduced the number and variety of the wild animals found in the District. No tigers have been shot for the last 30 years and leopards are very

rarely seen. A few wolves, an occasional jungle-cat, and jackals and foxes are the only carnivorous animals. Wild pig have been almost exterminated by the Pāsīs, who eat them. A few *nilgai* (*Portax pictus*) and antelope are still found. The rivers abound in fish and the larger streams contain crocodiles and the Gangetic porpoise.

Apart from the *gānjar*, which is feverish, the District enjoys a cool and healthy climate. The mean temperature ranges from about  $45^{\circ}$  in the winter to  $95^{\circ}$  in the summer. Even in May and June the maximum heat seldom rises to  $110^{\circ}$ , and frost is common in the winter. and temperature.

The average rainfall is about 38 inches and is evenly distributed in all parts of the District. Great fluctuations occur from year to year, and in 1877 the total fall was only 20 inches, while in 1894 nearly 64 inches were received.

Little is known of the history of Sītāpur. Legends connect several places with episodes in the *Mahābhārata* and *Rāmāyana*. There is the usual tradition of a raid by a general of the martyred Saiyid Sālār. The rise of Rājput power, according to the traditions of the great clans which now hold the District, was somewhat later than in southern Oudh, and the influx continued till the reign of Aurangzeb. The Rājputs generally found the soil occupied by Pāsīs, whom they crushed or drove away. Under the early Muhammadan kings of Delhi the country was nominally ruled by the governor of Bahraich, but little real authority was exercised. In the 15th century the District was included in the new kingdom of Jaunpur. About 1527 Humāyūn occupied Khairābād, then the chief town; but it was not till after the accession of Akbar that the Afghāns were driven out of the neighbourhood. Under Akbar the present District formed part of four *sarkārs*: Khairābād, Bahraich, Oudh, and Lucknow, all situated in the *Sūbah* of Oudh. Khairābād was held for some time by the rebels of Oudh in 1567, but throughout the Mughal period and the rule of the Nawābs and kings of Oudh the District is seldom referred to by the native historians. Early in the 19th century it was governed by Hakīm Mahdī Ali Khān, the capable minister of Nasīr-ud-dīn Haidar, and some years later Sleeman noted that it was unusually quiet as far as the great landholders were concerned. At annexation

in 1856 Sitāpur was selected as the headquarters of one District, and Mallānpur as the headquarters of another, which lay between the Chaukā and Gogra.

Sitāpur figured prominently in the Mutiny of 1857. In that year three regiments of native infantry and a regiment of military police were quartered in Sitāpur cantonments. The troops rose in mutiny on the morning of the 3rd June, fired on their officers, many of whom were killed, as were also several military and civil officers with their wives and children in attempting to escape. Ultimately many of the fugitives succeeded in reaching Lucknow, while others obtained the protection of loyal *zamīndārs*. On the 13th April, 1858, Sir Hope Grant inflicted a severe defeat on the rebels near Biswān. Order was completely restored before the end of that year; the courts and offices were reopened, and since then nothing has occurred to disturb the peace of the District.

### Archæo- logy.

The District contains a number of ancient mounds which still await examination. A copper-plate grant of Gobind Chand of Kanauj was discovered in 1885, but few objects of interest have been obtained here. There are some Muhammadan buildings at BISWAN and KHAIRABAD, and Nimkhār is a famous place of pilgrimage.

## The people.

Sitāpur contains 9 towns and 2,302 villages. Population is rising steadily: 1872, 932,959; 1881, 958,251; 1891, 1,075,413; 1901, 1,175,473. There are 4 *tahsils*, SITAPUR, BISWAN, SIDHAWLI, and MISRIKH, each named from the place at its headquarters. The chief towns are the municipalities of SITAPUR, the District headquarters, and KHATRABAD. Statistics of the population in 1901 are given in the following table:—

About 85 per cent. of the total are Hindus and nearly 15 per cent. Musalmāns. The District is thickly populated and the increase between 1891 and 1901 was remarkably large. Eastern Hindi is spoken by almost the entire population, Awadhī being the ordinary dialect.

The Hindu castes most largely represented are the Chamārs <sup>Castes and occupations.</sup> (tanners and cultivators; 159,000), Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and cultivators; 130,000), Brāhmans, 114,000, Ahīrs (graziers and cultivators; 106,000), Kurmīs (agriculturists; 89,000), Lodhas (cultivators; 45,000), Muraos (market gardeners; 39,000), and Rājputs, 41,000. Among Musalmāns are found Julāhās (weavers; 39,000), Shaikhs, 21,000, Pathāns, 16,000, and Behnās (cotton-carders; 14,000). Agriculture supports 75 per cent. of the total population and general labour 5 per cent. Rājputs and Musalmāns are the chief landholders and own most of the District, which is largely included in estates of considerable size. Brāhmans, Kurmīs, Ahīrs, Chamārs, and Pāsīs are the chief cultivators.

There were 548 native Christians in 1901, of whom 525 were Christian Methodists. The American Methodist Mission was opened in 1864. <sup>Missions.</sup>

The District, though naturally very fertile, is still backward compared with those of southern Oudh. Holdings are large, rents are to a considerable extent paid in kind, and high caste cultivators, who do not labour with their own hands, are numerous. Along the Gumtī is found a tract of light soil which is inferior, but east of this the centre of the District is composed of a good loam, stiffening into clay in the hollows. The sandy soil produces *bājra* and barley, while in the richer loam sugar-cane, wheat, and maize are grown. In the lowlands west of the Chaukā rice is largely grown, as the floods are usually not too severe to injure the crop. Between the Chaukā and the Gogra, however, the autumn crop is very precarious, and during the rains the *gānjar* is swept by violent torrents. In this tract even the spring cultivation is poor.

The land tenures are those commonly found in the Province of Oudh. About 48 per cent. of the whole District is held by <sup>Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.</sup> *talukdārs*; and sub-settlement-holders have only a small share in this. Single *zamīndārs* hold 11 per cent., and joint *zamīndārs*

and *pattiārs* the rest. The main agricultural statistics for 1903-04 are shown below, areas being in square miles :—

Tahsīl.		Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Sitāpur	...	570	415	88	62
Biswān	...	565	416	36	45
Sidhāuli	...	502	362	98	51
Misrikh	...	613	432	94	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>252</b>

Wheat is the most important crop and covers 426 square miles or a quarter of the net cultivated area. Pulses (294), rice (250), gram (240), *kodon* and small millets (210), barley (208), and maize are also important. Of the non-food crops the chief are poppy (27), sugarcane (43), and oilseeds (41).

Improvements in agricultural practice.

There has been a very considerable increase in the area under cultivation during the last 40 years, amounting to about 35 per cent., and waste land is still being broken up, as new tenants are obtained. In addition to this the area bearing a double crop has trebled. Improvements in the style of agriculture and the introduction of better staples are noticeable, but are not proceeding very rapidly. In the autumn rice is taking the place of the inferior small millets ; but the variety grown is that which ripens early, not the more valuable late rice. Wheat is being more largely cultivated than barley, and the area under tobacco, poppy, and garden crops is rising, but is still small. There is a steady demand for advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, and 3.1 lakhs were lent in 10 years ending 1900, out of which, however, 1.2 lakhs were advanced in 1896-97. The average loans in the next 4 years were Rs. 5,300 annually. An agricultural bank of some importance has been founded by the Khattrī *fālukdār* of Muizz-ud-dīnpur.

Cattle, ponies, and sheep.

Although no particular breeds are distinguished, the cattle of the District are superior to those of southern Oudh. Animals of good quality are regularly imported and prevent deterioration,

though the absence of care in mating is as marked here as elsewhere. The *gānjar* provides excellent pasture. Ponies are largely used as pack-animals, though they are of an inferior type. The District board maintained a stallion from 1894 to 1896, but the experiment was not a success. Sheep are comparatively scarce, while goats are kept in large numbers for milk, for penning on land, and for their hair.

In 1903-04, 316 square miles were irrigated, *jhils* and tanks Irrigation. supplying 192 square miles, wells 113, and other sources 11. Facilities for irrigation are lacking in the sandy tract adjoining the Gumti while irrigation is rarely required in the eastern lowlands. Even in the central loam tract permanent sources of water-supply are rare, and the District is thus badly protected in seasons of drought, as the *jhils*, which are the most important source of supply, fail when they are needed. There has, however, been some increase in the number of wells, especially since the famine of 1896. Temporary wells can be made in most parts when necessary except in the sandy tract. The wells are worked to a large extent by hand labour, a number of men combining to draw water in a large leatheren bucket. In the east, where the water level is higher, the lever is used. Irrigation from tanks is carried on by means of the swing basket. Small streams are used in a few places to supply water, their channels being dammed as required.

*Kankar* or calcareous limestone is found in block and in Minerals. nodular form. It is used for making lime and for metalling roads, and was formerly employed as a building stone.

Few manufactures are carried on, and these are chiefly confined to the preparation of articles in common use for the local market. Cotton cloth is woven in several places, and cotton-prints are also made. The District contains some fine specimens of wood-carving, and a little art pottery is made at Biswān. Arts and Manufac-  
tures.

Sitāpur exports grain, oilseeds, raw sugar, and opium, and imports piece-goods, yarn, metals, and salt. The export trade has expanded largely since the opening of the railway, and also received an impetus from the famine of 1896, when a surplus was available. The town of Sitāpur is the chief trading centre, and substantial bazars are springing up at other places on the railway. Towns at a distance from the line, especially those which are Com-  
merce.

not situated on metalled roads, are declining in importance. Important fairs are held at Nimkhār and Khairābād.

Railways  
and Roads.

The Lucknow-Bareilly metre-gauge State Railway (worked by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway) passes through the centre of the District from south to north. A branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from BURHWAL in Bāra Bankī to Sītāpur has been projected. Communications are fairly good, especially in the upland area. In the *gānjar* the floods during the rains make boats the only means of communication. There are 576 miles of road, of which 134 are metalled. The latter are in charge of the Public Works department, but the cost of all but 56 miles is met from local funds. Sītāpur is the centre of the principal routes which radiate to Lucknow, Shāhjahānpur, and other places. Avenues are maintained on 229 miles.

Famine.

Disastrous floods sometimes cause distress in the east of the District, but the defective means of irrigation render the greater part of it more subject to drought. The great famine of 1783-84 was long remembered ; and in 1837, 1860, and 1869 scarcity was experienced. In 1877 the rains failed, and relief works were opened, while large numbers were fed in poorhouses. The excessive rainfall of 1894 caused much damage to the crops, and test relief works were opened early in 1895. In that year the rains ceased early, and in 1896 they failed to a still greater extent, and severe famine followed, which lasted till August 1897. Numerous relief works were opened, advances were made for the construction of wells, the revenue demand was suspended to the extent of 3 lakhs, and Rs. 67,000 were ultimately remitted. Much of the distress was, however, due to the inrush of paupers from worse affected areas and the District recovered rapidly.

District  
staff.

The Deputy Commissioner usually has a staff of 4 assistants, one of whom is a member of the Indian Civil Service, while the other three are Deputy Collectors recruited in India. A *tahsīl-dār* is stationed at the headquarters of each *tahsīl*, and there are two officers of the Opium department.

Civil  
Justice  
and  
Crime.

Civil work is in the hands of two Munsiffs, a Subordinate Judge, and an Assistant Judge. The two Districts of Sītāpur and Kherī are included in the jurisdiction of the Civil and

Sessions Judge of Sītāpur. Crimes of violence are fairly common, and dacoities are not infrequent, though they are not usually of a professional type. Burglary and theft are, however, the commonest offences, and Pāsīs are responsible for a large share of the crime.

After the restoration of order in 1858 the District was formed in its present shape. No details have been preserved of the first summary settlement in 1856, which set aside the rights of the *talukdārs* to a large extent. At the summary settlement which followed the Mutiny the *talukdārs* were restored, and the demand fixed on the basis of the accounts under native rule was 9·4 lakhs. The first survey and regular settlement were carried out between 1862 and 1872 by various officers who employed different methods. The work was rendered difficult by the fact that in an unusually large area the rents were paid in kind and not in cash. Attempts were made to frame standard rates, but these failed at first in not making sufficient allowance for local variations, and considerable modifications were necessary. Where cash-rents were found, they were used to estimate the value of grain-rented land, and estimates of produce were also made. The result was an assessment of 13 lakhs. As in the rest of Oudh the Settlement Officer sat as a civil court to determine claims to rights in land, but the work was on the whole less than in the southern Districts. The next revision was carried out between 1893 and 1897. There was no resurvey or formal revision of records, and the cost was extremely small. Rents in kind were still prevalent, only about 40 per cent. of the area assessed being held on cash rents. The latter were also found in many cases to be insecure, having been frequently fixed at excessively high rates, while in other cases they were special rates for particular crops. The valuation of the grain-rented land was thus extremely difficult, but in some localities the record of the produce of this land was found to be fairly accurate, while the accounts of estates managed by the court of wards and those of some private landholders were also available. The result was an assessment of 15·4 lakhs, excluding villages liable to diluvion. This demand represented 46 per cent. of the assumed rental assets, and an incidence of R. 1·3 per acre varying from R. ·8 to R. 1·8 in different *parganas*. Collections on account

of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees :—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	13,35,	13,00,	14,98,	16,06,
Total revenue	...	15,92,	17,25,	21,44,	23,67,

Local self-government.

There are two municipalities, SITAPUR and KHAIRABAD, and 6 towns are administered under Act XX of 1856. Local affairs in the rest of the District are managed by the District board, which had an income of 1·3 lakhs in 1903-04, chiefly derived from local rates. The expenditure in the same year was 1·4 lakhs, including Rs. 60,000 spent on roads and buildings.

Police and Jails.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 3 inspectors, 101 subordinate officers, and 358 men distributed in 11 police-stations, besides 116 municipal and town police and 2,467 rural and road police. The District jail contained a daily average of 378 prisoners in 1903.

Education.

Sitapur takes a low place in regard to the literacy of its inhabitants, of whom only 2·5 per cent. (4·6 males and 2 females) could read and write in 1901. The number of public schools increased from 145 with 5,481 pupils in 1880-81 to 169 with 6,463 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 215 such schools with 9,009 pupils, of whom 401 were girls, besides 19 private schools with 232 pupils. About 1,300 students had advanced beyond the primary stage. Five schools are managed by Government and 188 by the District and municipal boards. Local funds were charged with Rs. 41,000 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 53,000, and the receipts from fees were Rs. 8,000.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

There are 11 hospitals and dispensaries, with accommodation for 185 in-patients. In 1903, 103,000 cases were treated, including 2,571 of in-door patients, and 3,950 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 16,000, and was chiefly met from local funds.

Vaccination.

About 78,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing the very high proportion of 66 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipalities.

(S. H. Butler, *Settlement Report*, 1899; H. R. Nevill, *District Gazetteer*, 1905.)

**Sitāpur Tahsīl.**—Headquarters *tahsīl* of Sitāpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Pīrnagar, Khairābād, Rāmkot, Sitāpur, Lāharpur, and Hārgām, and lying between  $27^{\circ} 19'$  and  $27^{\circ} 51'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 32'$  and  $81^{\circ} 1'$  E., with an area of 570 square miles. Population increased from 291,190 in 1891 to 311,264 in 1901. There are 608 villages and 3 towns, SITĀPUR, the District and *tahsīl* headquarters, population 22,557, KHAIRABĀD (13,774), and LĀHARPUR (10,997). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,91,000 and for cesses Rs. 64,000. The density of population, 546 to the square mile, is above the District average. Sitāpur lies chiefly in the central upland portion of the District, but a strip on the north-east extends into the damper low-lying tract. The Sarāyān is the principal river and crosses the western part of the *tahsīl*, while its tributary, the Gond, rises in the centre. The lowlands are drained by the Kewānī and a small tributary called the Ghūgrā. Out of 415 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 88 were irrigated. Tanks and *jhūls* supply four-sevenths of the irrigated area, and wells most of the remainder.

**Biswān Tahsīl.**—North-eastern *tahsīl* of Sītāpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Biswān, Tambaur, and Kondrī (North), and lying between  $27^{\circ} 22'$  and  $27^{\circ} 54'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 50'$  and  $81^{\circ} 20'$  E., with an area of 565 square miles. Population increased from 271,894 in 1891 to 297,277 in 1901. There are 501 villages, but only one town, BISWAN, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 8,484. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,66,000 and for cesses Rs. 58,000. This *tahsīl* supports 526 persons per square mile, or about the same as the District average. It is bounded on the east by the Gogra, which constantly overflows and shifts its channel, and on the north by the Dahāwar, a branch of the SARDA. Another branch of the Sārdā, called the Chaukā, flows sluggishly across the centre of the *tahsīl*. The eastern part of Biswān is thus situated in a damp alluvial tract, liable to severe floods; but in the south-west it also stretches up to the elevated area in the centre of the District. In 1903-04, 416 square miles were

cultivated, of which only 36 were irrigated. Swamps and tanks supply more than two-thirds of the irrigated area.

**Sidhaulī.**—South-eastern *tahsīl* of Sītāpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Bārī, Sadrpur, Kondī (South), Mahmūdābād, and Manwān, and lying between  $27^{\circ} 6'$  and  $27^{\circ} 31'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 46'$  and  $81^{\circ} 24'$  E., with an area of 502 square miles. Population increased from 269,122 in 1891 to 299,492 in 1901, the rate of increase being the highest in the District. There are 504 villages and two towns, MAHMUDĀBĀD, population 8,664, being the larger. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,60,000 and for cesses Rs. 74,000. This *tahsīl* supports 597 persons per square mile, and is the most thickly populated in the District. It extends from the Gumtī on the south-west to the Gogra on the east, and thus lies partly in the uplands and partly in the low alluvial tract bordering the latter river, which is also intersected by the Chaukā. In 1903-04, 362 square miles were cultivated, of which 98 were irrigated. Wells supply one-fifth of the irrigated area, and tanks and *jhūls* most of the remainder.

**Misrikh.**—Western *tahsīl* of Sītāpur District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Aurangābād, Chandrā, Koraunā, Gundlāmau, Machhrehta, Misrikh, and Maholī, and lying along the Gumtī between  $27^{\circ} 12'$  and  $27^{\circ} 49'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 18'$  and  $80^{\circ} 50'$  E., with an area of 613 square miles. The Kathnā traverses the north-west of the *tahsīl*, and the Sarāyān forms part of the eastern boundary. Population increased from 243,207 in 1891 to 267,440 in 1901. There are 649 villages and 3 towns, none of which has a population of 5,000. Misrikh, the *tahsīl* headquarters, contains only 2,966 souls. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,88,000 and for cesses Rs. 66,000. In this *tahsīl* the density of population is only 436 to the square mile, a figure much below the District average. Along the Gumtī is found a considerable area of light sandy soil, which is liable to fall out of cultivation in years of either excessive or deficient rainfall. The rest of the *tahsīl* is composed chiefly of good loam. Out of 432 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 94 were irrigated. Wells supply rather more than half the irrigated area and tanks most of the remainder.

**Mahmūdābād Estate.**—A large *talukdāri* estate in the Sītāpur, Bāra Bankī, Kherī, and Lucknow Districts, comprising an area of 397 square miles. The land revenue payable to Government amounts to 3·5 lakhs and cesses to Rs. 55,000, while the rent-roll is 8·5 lakhs. The *talukdār* traces his descent to a Shaikh, named Nasr-ullah, who was Kāzī of Baghdād, but came to India in the 12th century. His descendants for three generations held the office of Kāzī of Delhi, and about 1345 Kāzī Nusrat-ullah, also known as Shaikh Nathan, was sent by Muhammad bin Tughlak to reduce the Bhars in Bāra Bankī. He was successful and received a large estate. Another member of the family, named Daud Khān, was a celebrated soldier who did good service against Hīmū, the general of the Sūris. His son, Mahmūd Khān, was also a distinguished leader, and founded the town of Mahmūdābād. The family maintained its position throughout the Mughal period, and the estates were largely extended under the Oudh rulers. Nawāb Ali Khān received the title of Rājā from the king in 1850. A few years later he took a prominent part in the Mutiny, but submitted early in 1858. His successor, Muhammad Amīr Hasan Khān, rendered important public services and was rewarded by the recognition of the title of Rājā and the grant of a K.C.I.E. He was succeeded in May, 1903, by his son, Rājā Ali Muhammad Khān, a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. The chief town in the estate is MAHMUDABAD.

**Biswān Town.**—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Sītāpur, United Provinces, situated in 27° 34' N. and 80° 40' E., at the termination of metalled roads from Sītāpur and Sidhāuli railway station. Population 8,484 (1901). The town is said to have been founded about 1350 by a *fakīr* named Biswā Nāth, from whom it was named. Some tombs of the early Muhammadan period are ascribed to followers of Saiyid Sālūr. Biswān also contains a fine mosque built in the reign of Shāh Jahān, and a stately palace, *sarai*, mosque, and *dargāh* built by Shaikh Bārī towards the close of the 18th century. Besides the usual offices there is a dispensary. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 2,000. A large market is held twice a week and Biswān is celebrated for its tobacco, *tāzias* or *tābūts*, cotton-prints,

and printed pottery. Trade is declining, but may revive when the railway is constructed from Sītāpur to BURHWAL. There are two schools.

**Khairābād.**—Town in *tahsīl* and District Sītāpur, United Provinces, situated on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway, in  $27^{\circ} 32' N.$  and  $80^{\circ} 46' E.$  Population 13,774 (1901). It was formerly a place of great importance, and is said to have been founded by one Khairā, a Pāsī, in the 11th century. It is, however, more probable that the name was given by Muhammadans to an older town on the same site, and it has been identified with Masa'hhatra, an ancient holy place. A governor was stationed here by the early kings of Delhi and under Akbar it was the capital of a *sarkār*. During the first half of the 19th century Khairābād was the headquarters of an Oudh *nizāmat* or District, and after annexation a Division took its name from the town, though the headquarters of the Commissioner were at Sītāpur. A number of temples and mosques are situated here, some of them dating from the reign of Akbar, but none is of much interest. Khairābād also contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission and a dispensary. It has been a municipality since 1869. In the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 7,500. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 9,100, chiefly raised from octroi, Rs. 5,300, and the expenditure was Rs. 12,300. Trade has suffered owing to the rise in importance of Sītāpur; but there is a daily market, and a small industry in cotton printing survives. A large fair is held in January. There are 5 schools including 2 for girls, with about 300 pupils, and two dispensaries.

**Lāharpur.**—Town in *tahsīl* and District Sītāpur, United Provinces, situated in  $27^{\circ} 42' N.$  and  $80^{\circ} 55' E.$ , 17 miles north-east of Sītāpur. Population 10,997 (1901). It is said to have been founded by, and named after, Firoz Shāh Tughlak in 1374, when on his way to the shrine of Saiyid Sālār at Bahraich. Some years afterwards, one Lahuri, a Pāsī, took possession of it, and changed its name to Lāharpur. The Pāsīs gave way in the 15th century to the Musalmāns, who were ousted about 1707 by the Gaur Rājputs. Lāharpur is famous as the birthplace of Rājā Todar Mal, Akbar's great finance minister and general. It is administered under Act XX of

1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 1,800. It contains a dispensary and two schools.

**Mahmūdābād Town.**—Town in *tahsīl* Sidhuli, District Sitāpur, United Provinces, situated in  $27^{\circ} 18' N.$  and  $18^{\circ} S' E.$ , on a metalled road from Sidhuli station on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway. Population 8,664 (1901). It was founded by an ancestor of the Rājā, who owns the MAHMUDABAD ESTATE, and contains a fine mansion, which is the family residence, and also a dispensary. A large market is held twice a week, and brass vessels are manufactured. There is a school with 58 pupils.

**Sitāpur Town.**—Municipality, cantonment, and headquarters of the *tahsīl* and District of the same name, United Provinces, situated in  $27^{\circ} 34' N.$  and  $80^{\circ} 40' E.$ , on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway, and on metalled roads from Lucknow and Shāhjahānpur. Population 22,557 (1901), of whom 3,603 reside in cantonments. At annexation in 1856 the town was a small place and its growth has been rapid. The town and station are prettily situated and well laid out. Besides the usual offices, it contains male and female hospitals, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. Sitāpur has been a municipality since 1868. In the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 32,500 and Rs. 30,500. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 38,000, chiefly derived from octroi, Rs. 16,500, and rents and market dues, Rs. 13,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 53,000. This is the chief commercial centre in the District and has a large export trade in grain, the principal market being called Thompsonganj, after a former Deputy Commissioner. There are 5 schools attended by about 500 pupils. The cantonment is garrisoned by a portion of a British regiment. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure of cantonment funds were Rs. 12,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 14,000, and the expenditure Rs. 17,000.

**Hardoi District.**—Western District in the Lucknow Division, United Provinces, lying between  $26^{\circ} 53' N.$  and  $27^{\circ} 47' N.$ , and between  $79^{\circ} 41' E.$  and  $80^{\circ} 49' E.$ , with an area of 2,331 <sup>series, configuration, and river system.</sup> square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Shāhjahānpur <sup>river</sup> District, and Kheri Districts; on the east by the Gumti, which separates it from Sitāpur; on the south by Lucknow and Unao; and on the

west by Cawnpore and Farrukhābād, the Ganges forming part of the boundary. Hardoi is a level plain with only small and unimportant elevations and depressions. Along the Ganges in the south-west is found a strip of damp alluvial ground, while the rest of the District lies in the uplands, which contain sandy hillocks and ridges both on the east and west, and sink a little towards the centre. The chief tributary of the Ganges is the RAMGANGA, a large river with a very variable channel, which traverses the west of the District and is joined near its confluence with the Ganges by the Garā. Through the central depression flows the Sai, while the Guntī forms the eastern boundary of the District, its banks being marked by rolling hills and undulating plains of sandy composition, and by small ravines. In the central depression are found many *jhīls* or swamps, the largest of which is the DAHAR LAKE near Sāndī, and the same tract contains broad stretches of barren *ūsar* land.

## Botany.

Hardoi still contains a fairly large area of jungle and uncultivated land, but the former is chiefly composed of *dhāk* (*Butea frondosa*), and the only vegetation on the sand-hills is a tall grass, whose large waving white plumes form a graceful feature in the landscape. Fig trees, especially the banyan, and bamboos are numerous; but groves of mangoes are not so common as in the neighbouring Districts, though their area is increasing.

## Geology.

The District exposes nothing but alluvium, in which *kankar* or calcareous limestone is found. The *ūsar* or barren land is often covered with saline efflorescences.

## Fauna

Wolves are found near the Guntī and *nīlgai* (*Portax pictus*) haunt a few jungles. The antelope is still common in most parts. Jackals and hares are very abundant. The District is rich in wildfowl, and fish are caught in all the larger rivers and tanks.

Climate  
and tem-  
perature.

The District is generally healthy and its climate is cooler and drier than that of the greater part of the Province of Oudh to which it belongs. The average mean monthly temperature ranges from about 59° in January to 95° in June, while the maximum seldom rises above 105° in the shade.

## Rainfall.

Rain is equally distributed in all parts and the average fall for the District is about 32 inches. Large variations from year

to year are, however, common. Thus in 1867 the fall amounted to 67 inches, while in 1896 only 17 inches were received.

The early traditions of this District are connected both History. with the *Mahābhārata* and the *Rāmāyana*. During the Buddhist and early Hindu period its history is a blank. According to popular legend the Rājputs and early Muhammadan settlers found the District inhabited by Thatherās. It is, however, probable that these were not brass and copper workers, who are now called by this name, but that the word has been altered by the etymology of the people. A general in the army of Mahmūd of Ghazni is said to have raided the District in 1019, after the fall of Kanauj, and still more traditions are current about the passage of Saiyid Sālār a few years later. Muhammadan rule did not, however, commence till the reign of Altamsh, when the whole District was acquired. In the 15th century Hardoi passed into the new kingdom of Jaunpur, and owing to its situation near the fords leading to the great city of KANAUJ it formed the scene of many sanguinary battles during the next 150 years. It was here that the *Sharkī* kings of Jaunpur mustered their forces and bade defiance to the Lodi sovereigns of Delhi. After their defeat at Pānīpat in 1526 the Afghān nobles still held Kannauj and the country north-east of the Ganges. Bābar and his son and successor, Humāyūn, drove out the Afghāns for a time; but when Humāyūn had suffered defeat at Chnunsa in 1539, his own brother turned against him and seized Bilgrām. In the following year Sher Shāh marched through the District and encamped opposite Kanauj, which was occupied by Humāyūn. The emperor crossed the river, but his defeat entailed the downfall of Mughal rule for the time. The Afghāns were finally subdued early in the reign of Akbar, who included the District in the *sarkārs* of KHAIKABAD and Lucknow, and little is known of it till the break up of the Mughal empire. The District was part of the territory of the Nawābs of Oudh, and from its position was the border-land between Shujā-ud-daula and the Rohillas. From 1773 a brigade of British troops was stationed close to Bilgrām for a few years, till its transfer to Cawnpore. In later times Hardoi was one of the most lawless tracts in the whole of Oudh, and Sleeman described the *talukdārs* in 1849 as openly defiant of the king's officers.

At annexation in 1856 a District was formed with headquarters at MALLANWAN.

A year later the Mutiny broke out and the District was plunged into anarchy. A column of 400 native soldiers despatched from Lucknow crossed the District and broke into rebellion early in June, when the Ganges was reached. The troops at Mallānwān also mutinied and seized the treasury, but the District officials escaped to Lucknow. All the *talukdārs*, with the exception of the Rājā of Katiyārī, and the people generally joined in the rebellion and sent levies to Lucknow. In April, 1858, after the fall of the capital, General Walpole marched through the District, fighting two engagements; but it was not till near the close of the year that the rebels were finally reduced. The headquarters of the District were then moved to Hardoi.

Archæo-  
logy.

Many ancient mounds, which are locally ascribed to the Thatherās, may contain relics of the Buddhist and early Hindu periods, but they still await exploration. The chief Muhammadan remains are at BILGRAM, MALLANWAN, PIHANI, and SANDI.

The  
people.

The District contains 10 towns and 1,888 villages. Population increased between 1869 and 1891, and decreased slightly in the next decade: 1869, 931,377; 1881, 987,630; 1891, 1,113,211; 1901, 1,092,834. There are four *tahsils*, HARDOI, SHAHABAD, BILGRAM, and SANDILA, each named from the place where its headquarters are situated. The chief towns are the municipalities of SHAHABAD, SANDILA, and HARDOI, the District headquarters, and the notified areas of SANDI and PIHANI.

The following table gives the principal statistics of population in 1901:—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Hardoi	635	2	470	282,158	444	- 8.5	5,115
Shahabad	542	3	518	250,533	462	+ 1.0	4,729
Bilgram	596	4	485	293,948	493	+ 4.1	5,302
Sandila	558	1	415	266,195	477	- 4.2	4,835
District Total	2,831	10	1,888	1,092,634	409	- 1.8	19,981

About 89 per cent. of the population are Hindus and nearly 11 per cent. Musalmāns. The density of population is low for Oudh. Between 1891 and 1901 large areas of the District suffered from floods and later from drought. Western Hindī is spoken by the entire population, the Kannujiā dialect being the commonest.

The most numerous Hindu castes are Chamārs (tanners and <sup>Castes</sup> cultivators; 171,000), Brāhmans, 115,000, Pāsīs (toddy-drawers <sup>and occupations.</sup> and cultivators; 89,000), Ahīrs (graziers and cultivators; 80,000), Thākurs or Rājputs, 78,000, Kāchhīs (market-gardeners; 45,000), and Gadariās (shepherds; 41,000). The Arakhs, who are akin to the Pāsīs and number 24,000, are not found elsewhere in such large numbers. Among Muhammadans are found Pathāns, 19,000, Shaikhs, 15,000, and Julāhīs (weavers; 13,000). Agriculture supports 74 per cent. of the total population and general labour nearly 6 per cent. Rājputs own nearly two-thirds of the District.

In 1901 there were 485 native Christians, of whom 437 were <sup>Christian</sup> Methodists. The American Methodist Mission commenced work <sup>Missions.</sup> in 1869 and has 6 churches, 33 day-schools, a training school, and an orphanage.

Hardoi is liable to considerable fluctuations in prosperity <sup>General</sup> owing to poverty of soil in some parts, liability to floods <sup>agricul-</sup> in others, and a deficiency of irrigation. A tract of high <sup>ture</sup> sandy *bhūr* lies along the eastern border near the Gumti in <sup>conditions.</sup> which cultivation is much scattered, and the best crops can only be grown near village sites. The central tract is more fertile, but even this is interrupted by barren stretches of *ñsar* and by swamps, while *bhūr* reappears along the Sai. West of the central area of loam and clay rises a considerable ridge of sandy soil, which broadens out into a wide tract near the north. Throughout the District the *bhūr* is precarious, as it suffers both from drought and from floods, and to produce good crops requires a particular distribution of the rainfall. The inferior character of much of the soil is clearly shown by the large area producing barley, *bājra* and *gram*. In the Ganges valley and to a smaller extent in the valleys of the other rivers an area of rich alluvial soil is found which is, however, liable to floods.

The tenures of Hardoi are those common to the Province of Oudh. *Talukdārs* own about 24 per cent. of the total area, about 5 per cent. being sub-settled. More than half the District is held in *pattidāri* tenure. The chief statistics of cultivation in 1903-04 are shown below, in square miles :—

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Hardoi	635	432	143	110
Shāhābād*	542	365	69	106
Bilgrām	596	402	92	81
Sandila	558	338	116	86
Total	2,331	1,537	420	383

\* Figures for 1901-02.

Wheat is the crop most largely grown and covered 470 square miles or 31 per cent. of the total area. The remaining food crops of importance are, barley (273), *bājra* (230), gram (195), *arhar* (153), and pulses (114), while *jowār*, rice, and maize are grown to a smaller extent. Poppy is the chief non-food crop and covered 32 square miles. Sugarcane and cotton are not much cultivated.

The area under the plough is increasing, but is liable to great fluctuations owing to vicissitudes of season. It amounted to 1,320 square miles in 1864, and rose to an average of 1,448 square miles in the four good years 1886—90, but fell to 1,415 in 1894. In 1903-04 it had risen to 1,537 square miles. An enormous increase has taken place in the area bearing two crops in a year, which also varies considerably. The increase is attended by a distinct improvement in the staples, especially since the famine of 1896-97. Thus the area under wheat, maize, sugarcane, poppy and garden produce is gaining at the expense of inferior crops. A special officer of the Irrigation department has recently been posted to Hardoi, to enquire into the possibility of improving the drainage of the District. Large advances have been made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, amounting in 10 years ending 1901 to 5.5 lakhs of which 2.3 lakhs were lent in 1896-97. In the next 4 years

the average loans only amounted to Rs. 2,400. A few small co-operative credit societies have been opened and two or three are flourishing.

The cattle are rather better than those of southern Oudh, <sup>Cattle, ponies, and sheep.</sup> but the area available for grazing is decreasing. The *Bāngar* breed has some reputation for hardiness and activity. Ponies are unusually plentiful, but are of a poor stamp and are chiefly used as pack-animals. A stallion has been kept in the District since 1893, and another was tried for some years, but horse-breeding has not become popular. Sheep and goats are very largely reared, the former for wool and the latter for their flesh, milk, and manure.

Only 420 square miles were irrigated in 1903-04, a small proportion. Wells supplied 203 square miles, tanks or *jhīls* 191, and other sources 26. The sandy *bhūr* is not suitable for the construction of wells, but they can be made elsewhere, and large numbers of temporary wells are dug annually. During the recent famine about 20,000 such wells were made in a few weeks with the help of loans advanced by Government. Water is usually raised from wells in a leatheren bucket by oxen, but the buckets are also worked by relays of men. Where the water is near the surface the *dhenkli* or lever is used, and irrigation from banks or *jhīls* is effected by the swing basket. The small streams are used for irrigation to a larger extent than elsewhere in Oudh, but the Sai is the only considerable river from which a supply is obtained. A scheme has frequently been discussed to construct a canal from the Sārdā, but the project has been abandoned. Part of the cutting made by the kings of Oudh early in the 19th century to connect the Ganges and Gumti is still visible in the south-west of the District, but has never been used for irrigation.

*Kankar* or nodular limestone is found in most parts of the District and is used for metalling roads and for making lime. Saltpetre is extracted from saline efflorescences at several places, the largest factories being at Hardoi.

The manufactures of the District are not important. Cotton cloth is woven in a few towns and villages, but there is little demand for the finer products of the loom which once had some reputation. The curtains and table-cloths made at Sandila are,

however, of artistic merit. Blankets, sacking, rope, string, and nets are also turned out. Vessels of brass and bell-metal are made at Mallānwān, and silver rings at Gopāmau. Carpentry is of some importance at Hardoi, and a little wood-carving is produced in several places.

Com-  
merco.

Hardoi exports grain, raw sugar, tobacco, hides, cattle, and saltpetre, and imports pièce-goods, metals, salt, cotton, and refined sugar. Grain is exported to Calcutta and Bombay, and sugar to Central India. A good deal of sugar and even sugarcane is sent from the north of the District to the Rosa factory near Shāhjahānpur. Hardoi town is the chief mart, while Sandila, Mādhoganj, and Sāndī are increasing in importance. Several of the old trade centres have suffered from the changes made in trade routes by the alignment of the railway.

Railways  
and  
Roads.

The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses the District from south-east to north-west. A branch from Bālāmau leads to Rūdāmau and Mādhoganj, and the construction of other branches is contemplated. The improvement of roads was long delayed in Hardoi; but the District now contains 634 miles of roads, of which 92 are metalled. The latter are maintained by the Public Works department, but the cost of all but 4 miles is charged to local funds. Avenues are maintained on 179 miles. The chief metalled roads are feeders to the railway. Shāhābād, Sāndī, and Mallānwān lie on the old road from Delhi to Benares north of the Ganges.

Famine.

From the physical characteristics of its soil the District is liable to suffer considerably from irregularities in the rainfall. Between 1868 and 1874 alternate floods and droughts had so affected the agricultural prosperity that the settlement was revised. The failure of the rains in 1877 caused general distress, especially among the labouring classes, and small relief works were opened in January, 1878. In 1893 and 1894 much damage was done by excessive rain, which threw large areas out of cultivation. The following year was marked by an uneven and scanty distribution of the monsoon, and there was acute distress as early as November, 1895. Test works were opened early in 1896, and famine conditions were established by June. The rains failed and the District experienced the worst famine recorded there. By May, 1897, more than 113,000 persons were

employed on relief works. The revenue demand was suspended to the extent of 8.7 lakhs, and 5.8 lakhs were subsequently remitted. Since the famine the District has recovered rapidly, and in 1901 it was noted that unskilled labour could only be obtained with difficulty.

The Deputy Commissioner is usually assisted by a member of the Indian Civil Service (when available) and by 4 Deputy Collectors recruited in India. Two officers of the Opium department are stationed in the District, and a *tahsildar* is in charge of each *tahsil*.

Civil work is disposed of by two Munsiffs and Subordinate Judge subordinate to the Judge of Hardoi, who is also Civil and Sessions Judge for the District of Una. Hardoi is not remarkable for any particular form of crime, though murders were formerly unusually frequent. Dacoity of a professional type is prevalent at intervals. Wandering tribes, especially Haburâs, are responsible for many offences against property, and the District is the home of about 100 families of Barwârs, who commit their depredations at a distance.

Under the Oudh Government the revenue demand of the District was 14.6 lakhs, and this was taken as the basis of the summary settlement made at annexation in 1856. After the Mutiny a second summary settlement was made, the demand amounting to 10.2 lakhs with cesses. A survey and regular settlement followed between 1860 and 1871, and involved the determination of a vast number of suits for rights in land. The assessment was partly based on estimates of the agricultural produce, and partly on assumed rent-rates derived from personal inquiries. The revenue so fixed amounted to 14.3 lakhs, but before the settlement had been confirmed a series of bad years occurred, and a revision took place in 1874 by which the demand was reduced to 13.3 lakhs. The next settlement was made between 1892 and 1896, and was primarily based on the recorded rents. The proposed demand was 16.1 lakhs; but owing to the succession of bad seasons during and after the assessment it was decided to make a complete revision, which accordingly took place between 1900 and 1902, and the demand was reduced by Rs. 48,000. The revenue in 1903-04 amounted to 15.8 lakhs, with an incidence of R. 1 per acre, varying from R. .7 to R. 1.5

in different *parganas*. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees:—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	13,29,	13,49,	14,83,	15,81,
Total revenue	...	16,37,	18,03,	20,30,	22,63,

**Local self-government.** Three towns are administered as municipalities and two as notified areas, while four more are under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. Local affairs beyond the limits of these are managed by the District board, which in 1903-04 had an income of Rs. 90,000, chiefly derived from local rates. The expenditure in the same year amounted to 1·2 lakhs, and included Rs. 56,000 spent on roads and buildings.

**Police and Jails.** The District Superintendent of Police has a force of 3 inspectors, 95 subordinate officers, and 336 constables, distributed in 13 police-stations, and there are also 183 municipal and town police and 2,370 rural police. The District jail contained a daily average of 321 inmates in 1903.

**Education.** Few Districts in the United Provinces are so backward as Hardoi in regard to education. In 1901 only 1·8 per cent. of the population (3·3 males and ·1 females) could read and write. The number of public schools fell from 153 in 1880-81 to 138 in 1900-01, but the number of scholars increased from 5,108 to 5,886. In 1903-04 there were 160 such schools with 7,376 pupils, of whom 253 were girls, besides 106 private schools with 1,551 pupils. Only 1,879 of the total number of scholars were studying in advanced classes. Four schools were under the management of Government and 159 under that of the District or municipal boards. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 45,000, local funds were charged with Rs. 36,000, and the receipts from fees were Rs. 7,000.

**Hospitals and dispensaries.** There are 7 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation for 84 in-patients. In 1903, 52,000 cases were treated, including 853 of in-door patients, and 2,297 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 10,000, chiefly met from local funds.

About 51,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-<sup>Vaccina-</sup> 04, representing the high proportion of 46 per 1,000 of popu-<sup>tion.</sup>lation. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipalities.

(H. R. Nevill, *District Gazetteer*, 1904.)

**Hardoi Tahsil.**—Headquarters *tahsil* of Hardoi District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Bangar, Gopāmāu, Sarah (South), Bāwan, and Barwan, and lying between 27° 9' and 27° 39' N. and 79° 50' and 80° 28' E., with an area of 635 square miles. Population fell from 306,071 in 1891 to 282,158 in 1901, the rate of decrease being the highest in the District. There are 470 villages and two towns, HARDOI, the District and *tahsil* headquarters, population 12,174, and GORAMAU (5,656). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,99,000 and for cesses Rs. 68,000. The density of population, 444 to the square mile, is below the District average. This *tahsil* is bounded on the east by the Gumtī. It is also crossed by the Sai, and the western portion extends beyond the Garrā. The *tahsil* therefore includes a great variety of soil, ranging from the sandy *bhūr* near the Gumtī across the central uplands to the alluvial soil near the Rāmgangā. Out of 432 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 143 were irrigated. Wells supply two-thirds of the irrigated area and tanks most of the remainder.

**Shāhābād Tahsil.**—Northern *tahsil* of Hardoi District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Alamnagar, Shāhābād, Sarah (North), Pandarwa, Saromannagar, Pachhohā, Pāli, and Mansūrnagar, and lying between 27° 25' and 27° 47' N. and 79° 41' and 80° 19' E., with an area of 542 square miles. Population increased from 218,034 in 1891 to 250,533 in 1901. There are 518 villages and 3 towns, SHAHABAD, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 20,036, and PIHANI (7,616) being the largest. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 3,31,000 and for cesses Rs. 53,000. The density of population, 462 to the square mile, is almost equal to the District average. Shāhābād is a poor *tahsil*, containing large areas of sandy soil. It lies between the Sendhā, a tributary of the Rāmgangā, on the west, and the Gumtī on the east, and is also crossed by the Garrā and its tributary, the Sukhetā, and by the Sai. Out of 365 square miles cultivated in 1901-02, 69 were irrigated. Wells supply two-thirds of the irrigated area and tanks and small streams the remainder.

**Bilgrām Tahsīl.**—South-western *tahsīl* of Hardoi District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Bilgrām, Sāndī, Katiyārī, Mallānwān, and Kachhandau, and lying between  $26^{\circ} 56'$  and  $27^{\circ} 27'$  N. and  $79^{\circ} 41'$  and  $80^{\circ} 18'$  E., with an area of 596 square miles. Population increased from 281,747 in 1891 to 293,948 in 1901. There are 485 villages and 4 towns, BILGRAM, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 11,190, MALLANWAN (11,158), SANDI (9,072), and Mādhoganj (3,594). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,24,000 and for cesses Rs. 70,000. The density of population, 493 to the square mile, is the highest in the District, and this is the only *tahsīl* of Hardoi which showed an appreciable increase between 1891 and 1901. On the south-west Bilgrām is bounded by the Ganges, which is joined by the Rāmgangā, the Garrā meeting the latter river close to the confluence. A large portion of the west and south-west of the *tahsīl* thus lies in the alluvial lowlands. In 1903-04, 402 square miles were cultivated, of which 92 were irrigated. Wells supply nearly three-quarters of the irrigated area and tanks and small streams the remainder.

**Sandīlā Tahsīl.**—South-eastern *tahsīl* of Hardoi District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Sandīlā, Kalyānmal, Gundwa, and Bālāmau, and lying between  $26^{\circ} 53'$  and  $27^{\circ} 21'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 16'$  and  $80^{\circ} 49'$  E., with an area of 558 square miles. Population fell from 277,359 in 1891 to 266,195 in 1901, the rate of decrease being the largest in the District. There are 415 villages and only one town, SANDILA, the *tahsīl* headquarters, population 16,843. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,28,000 and for cesses Rs. 68,000. The density of population, 477 to the square mile, is slightly above the District average. Sandīlā lies between the Gumtī on the north-east and the Sai on the south-west. Near the rivers inferior sandy tracts are found, the banks of the Gumtī being especially poor. Out of 338 square miles cultivated in 1903-04, 116 were irrigated. Wells and tanks are almost equally important as a source of supply, and the liability of the latter to fail in dry seasons renders the tract very insecure.

**Bilgrām Town.**—Headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, Hardoi District, United Provinces, situated in  $27^{\circ} 11'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 2'$  E., at the termination of a metalled road from

Hardoi. Population, 11,190 (1901). Tradition states that this place was held by the Thatherās. These were expelled by the Raikwārs under Rājā Sri Rām, who founded a town which he named after himself, Srinagar. The Raikwārs in their turn were ousted by the Muhammadans about 1217. A Muhammadan saint, whose tomb is the oldest in the place, is said to have slain a demon, named Bil, by his enchantments, and the name of the town was changed to Bilgrām. The Hindus have a similar tradition, in which the exploit is attributed to Bal Rām, brother of Krishna. The place is built on and around a lofty bluff, and in the older part of it many fragments of carved stone bas-reliefs, pillars, and capitals of old Hindu columns are found. Numerous mosques and *dargāhs* adorn Bilgrām, some of them dating from the 13th century. Bilgrām is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of about Rs. 3,600. Its trade has declined, but there is still some traffic with Hardoi and Mādhoganj, and cloth, glazed pottery, carved doors and lintels, shoes, and brass-ware are produced. The town contains a dispensary, *mansifī*, a branch of the American Methodist Mission, and 2 schools with 158 pupils. It has produced a number of Muhammadans who have attained distinction as officials or as literary men.

**Gopāmau.**—Town in *tahsīl* and District Hardoi, United Provinces, situated near the Gumtī, in 27° 32' N. and 80° 18' E. Population 5,656 (1901). According to tradition it was founded in the 11th century by an Ahban chief, named Rājā Gopī, who drove out the Thatherās from what was then a mere clearing in the forest. The Muhammadan invasion is said to date from the invasion of Oudh by Saiyid Sālār, but the first authentic occupation was in the 13th century. The town flourished under native rule and sent out numbers of distinguished soldiers and men of letters, who returned to adorn their native place with mosques, wells, and large buildings. It is now a place of small importance and has little trade, but silver thumb-rings made locally, in which small mirrors are set, have some artistic merit. A school contains 112 pupils.

**Hardoi Town.**—Headquarters of District and *tahsīl* of same name, United Provinces, situated on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in 27° 23' N. and 80° 7' E. Population 12,174

(1901). The native town consists of two parts; old Hardoi, a village standing on an ancient mound, and the new town which has sprung up since the headquarters of the District were moved here after the Mutiny. The public buildings include, besides the usual courts, male and female dispensaries, and a fine hall containing the municipal and District board offices, a public library and club. The American Methodist Mission has its headquarters at Hardoi and supports an orphanage. Hardoi has been a municipality since 1871. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 14,500. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 20,000, chiefly from a tax on professions and trades, Rs. 7,000, and from rents and market dues, Rs. 7,000, while the expenditure was Rs. 24,000. Hardoi is the chief centre of the export trade in grain, and it is also celebrated for woodwork. Two large saltpetre factories have an annual output valued at about half a lakh. There are 4 schools for boys and 2 for girls with 450 pupils.

**Mallānwān.**—Town in *tahsīl* Bilgrām, District Hardoi, United Provinces, situated in  $27^{\circ} 3'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 9'$  E., on the old native route from Delhi to Benares, north of the Ganges. Population 11,158 (1901). The Shaikhs who inhabit the place claim to have come with Saiyid Sālār, and it was of some importance under native rule. In 1773 a force of the Company's troops was cantoned between Mallānwān and Bilgrām, but was removed soon after to Cawnpore. At annexation in 1856 Mallānwān was selected as the headquarters of a District; but after the Mutiny the District offices were removed to Hardoi. The town is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an annual income and expenditure of Rs. 2,700. There is a considerable manufacture of vessels of brass and bell-metal. A school contains 216 pupils, and the American Methodist Mission has a branch in the town.

**Pihānī.**—Notified area in *tahsīl* Shāhābād, District Hardoi, United Provinces, situated in  $27^{\circ} 37'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 12'$  E., 16 miles north of Hardoi. Population 7,616 (1901). The Hindus trace the foundation of the town to a settlement of Brāhmans, while the Musalmāns claim that it was founded by Saiyid Abdul Ghafūr, Kāzī of Kanauj, who remained faithful to Humāyūn after his defeat by Sher Shāh. Several of his descendants

attained high rank, while his nephew became chief *musli* under Akbar, with the title of Sadr Jahān. His tomb and mosque are the chief adornments of the town. Pihānī was administered as a municipality from 1877 to 1904, when it was constituted a notified area. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 4,000. In 1903-04 the income and expenditure were Rs. 7,000. Pihānī was formerly noted for the manufacture of sword-blades of the finest temper, and of woven turbans, but both of these arts have declined. There are 3 schools, including one for girls, attended in all by 250 pupils, and the American Methodist Mission has a branch here.

Sāndī.—Notified area in *tahsīl* Bilgrām, District Hardoī, United Provinces, situated in  $27^{\circ} 18' N.$  and  $79^{\circ} 58' E.$ , at the termination of a metalled road from Hardoī. Population 9,072 (1901). The name is said to be derived from that of Rājā Santān, a Somavansi of Jhūsī, who expelled the Thatherās and founded a fort. Sāndī was subsequently acquired by Saiyids, who held it for many years. It is surrounded by fine groves of mangoes, and north-east lies the great DĀLIĀR LAKE. Sāndī was a municipality from 1877 to 1904, when it was converted into a notified area. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 4,200, and in 1903-04 amounted to Rs. 9,000. There is an important market, and the town produces blankets and small cotton carpets and cloth. Two schools contain 200 pupils, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission is maintained here.

Sāndīla Town.—Municipality and headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Hardoī, United Provinces, situated in  $27^{\circ} 4' N.$  and  $80^{\circ} 30' E.$ , on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 71,713 (1901). The town is said to have been founded by Arakhs, who were expelled towards the end of the 14th century by the Musalmāns. It was visited by Firoz Shāh Tughlak, who built a mosque, now in ruins. Other mosques are of later date, and a remarkable building called the *būra khambha* or 12 pillars, which contains a tomb, was erected in Akbar's reign. Sandīla possesses male and female hospitals and a town-hall, besides the usual offices. It has been administered as a municipality since 1868, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 11,000. In 1903-04 the income

was Rs. 12,000, chiefly from octroi, Rs. 8,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 14,000. A market is held twice a week, and there is a large export trade in firewood sent to Lucknow. The town also exports *pān*, *ghī*, and sweetmeats. Manufactures include art pottery, cotton curtains, and table-cloths which bear artistic designs in large checks. Three schools for boys and two for girls contain 430 pupils, and the American Methodist Mission has a branch here.

**Shāhābād Town.**—Municipality and headquarters of *tahsīl* of same name, District Hardoi, United Provinces, situated in 27° 38' N. and 79° 57' E., on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Population 20,036 (1901). The town was founded in 1677 by Nawāb Diler Khān, an Afghān officer of Shāh Jahān, who was sent to suppress a rising in Shāhjahānpur. Diler Khān built a large palace called the Barī Deorhī, and filled the town with his kinsmen and troops. Shāhābād rose to considerable importance during Mughal rule, but declined under the Nawābs of Oudh. It was still a considerable town when visited by Tieffenthaler in 1770, but Tennant found it an expanse of ruins in 1799. In 1824 Bishop Heber described it as a considerable town or almost city with the remains of fortifications and many large houses. The inhabitants have obtained some notoriety for the ill-feeling which exists between Hindus and Musalmāns, and serious riots took place in 1850 and 1868. Nothing is left of the Barī Deorhī but two fine gateways, and Diler Khān's tomb is also in ruins. The fine Jāma Masjid erected by the same noble is still used. Shāhābād contains the usual *tahsīlī* offices and also a *mansifī*, a dispensary, and a branch of the American Methodist Mission. It has been administered as a municipality since 1872, and in the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 11,000. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 17,000, chiefly derived from taxes on houses and professions and trades, and from rents and market dues, while the expenditure was also Rs. 17,000. A daily market is held, and grain and sugar are exported. The town is also noted for the vegetables and fruit produced in the neighbourhood. Fine cloth used to be woven here, but the manufacture is extinct. Three schools for boys and one for girls contain 400 pupils.

**Kheri District (Khīrī).**—Northern District in the Lucknow Bound-  
Division, United Provinces, lying between  $27^{\circ} 41'$  and  $28^{\circ} 42'$  <sup>aries, con-</sup>  
N. and between  $80^{\circ} 2'$  and  $81^{\circ} 19'$  E., with an area of 2,963 <sup>figura-</sup>  
square miles. In shape it is roughly triangular, the flattened apex <sup>tem.</sup>  
pointing north. The District is bounded on the north by the  
river Mohan separating it from Nepāl; on the east by the KAURI-  
ALA river separating it from Bahraich; on the south by Sītāpur  
and Hardoi Districts; and on the west by Pilibhit and Shāhja-  
hānpur. An old bed of the SARDA or Chaukā, called the Ul,  
which again joins that river, divides Kherī into two portions.  
The area lying north-east of the Ul is a wild tract of country,  
which practically forms a vast river-bed in which the Sārdā has  
worn several channels. The widely scattered village sites are  
perched on the highest ground available, and in the north are large  
areas of forests. During the rains the old channels fill with water,  
and the courses of the rivers vary from year to year. The great-  
est volume of water is carried by the Sārdā or Chaukā, which  
divides into two branches on the southern border. One of these,  
called the Dahāwar, forms, for a short distance, the boundary  
between Kherī and Sītāpur, and flows into the Kauriāla. North  
of the Sārdā lies an old bed called the Sarjū or Suhelī, which also  
discharges into the Kauriāla and receives many small tributaries  
from the north. The portion of the District lying south-west of  
the Ul is drier and more stable, but is also traversed by a number  
of streams, of which the most important are the Sarāyān, Kathnā,  
and Gumiṭī, while the Sukhetā flows along the south-west border.  
The District is studded with many lakes which, in the north-east  
take the form of deep pools marking the beds of old channels  
of the rivers, while in the south-west they are large shallow  
swamps or sheets of water, drying up in the hot weather.

Kherī contains the luxuriant vegetation found in the damp Botany.  
submontane tract. Besides the forests which chiefly produce  
sil and will be described separately, groves of mangoes are  
fairly common, and there are a few areas of *dhāk* (*Butea*  
*frondosa*) and other scrub jungle.

The District exposes nothing but alluvium, and *kankar* Geology.  
or nodular limestone is the only stony formation.

The large forest area gives shelter to many varieties of wild Fauna.  
animals. Tigers, bear, and wolf are not rare, while leopard,

wild-dog, hyæna, jungle-cat, and jackal are more common. Five species of deer are found, the swamp deer being the commonest, and a fair number of antelope, and great quantities of *nilgai* and pig occur. Game birds are found in abundance. Fish are plentiful, and mahseer are caught in all the large rivers.

Climate and temperature.

South-west of the Ul the country is generally healthy. The strip of jungle along the Kathnā is still unhealthy, but is gradually being reclaimed. North-east of the Ul, and especially beyond the Chaukā, the climate is exceedingly damp and feverish. Kherī is comparatively cool, and enjoys a mean annual temperature of about 79°.

Rainfall.

The rainfall is high, and the average amounts to 46°, the south-west receiving less than the north-east. Variations from year to year are considerable, and the rainfall has fluctuated from 70 inches to 24.

History and archaeology.

Traditions point to the inclusion of this tract in the realm of the lunar race of Hastināpur, and several places are connected with episodes in the *Māhābhārata*. The early history is, however, entirely unknown. The northern part was held by Rājputs in the 10th century, and tradition relates that they dispossessed the Pāsīs and other aboriginal tribes. Musalmān rule spread slowly to this remote and inhospitable tract, and it was probably not before the 14th century that a chain of forts was constructed along the northern frontier to prevent the incursions of marauders from Nepāl. Under Akbar the District formed part of the *sarkār* of KHATRABAD in the *Sūbah* of Oudh. The later history is merely that of the rise and decline of individual families and is of purely local importance. When ROHILKHAND was ceded to the British in 1801 part of this District was included in the cession, but it was restored to Oudh after the Nepalese war in 1814-16. On the annexation of Oudh in 1856 the west of the present area was formed into a District called Muhamdī and the east into Mallānpur, which also included part of Sītāpur. A year later Muhamdī became one of the chief centres of disaffection in northern Oudh. The refugees from Shāhjahānpur reached Muhamdī on June 2nd and two days later that place was abandoned, but the whole party, with few exceptions, was shot down on the way to Sītāpur, and the survivors died or were murdered later at Lucknow. The British officials at Mallānpur,

with a few who had escaped from Sītāpur, escaped to Nepāl, where most of them died. No real attempt to recover the District was made till October, 1858, but peace was restored before the end of the year. The headquarters of the single District then formed were moved to Lakhīmpur shortly afterwards.

Many villages contain ancient mounds in which fragments of sculpture have been found, Balmiār-Barkhār and Khairīgarh being the most remarkable. A stone horse found near Khairīgarh bears an inscription of Samudra Gupta, King of Magadha, dated in the 4th century A.D. GOLA contains a celebrated temple.

There are 5 towns and 1,659 villages. Population is increasing steadily: 1869, 738,089; 1881, 831,922; 1891, 903,615; 1901, 905,138. The District is divided into 3 *tahsils*, MUHAMDI, NIGHĀSAN, and LAKHIMPUR, each named after the place at which its headquarters are situated. The municipality of LAKHIMPUR, the notified area of MUHAMDI, and the town of GOLA are the chief places of importance. The main statistics of population in 1901 are shown below:—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Muhamdi	651	1	607	257,969	390	—·2	5,296
Nighāsan	1,237	2	386	281,123	227	+·6	3,009
Lakhimpur	1,075	2	600	366,020	340	+·1	7,326
District Total	2,963	5	1,659	905,138	305	+·1	10,231

About 86 per cent. of the total population are Hindus and nearly 14 per cent. Musalmāns. Between 1891 and 1901 the District suffered both from floods and from droughts, and the rate of increase was thus smaller than in previous decades. The density of population is the lowest in Oudh. Eastern Hindī is the language principally spoken.

Kherī is remarkable for the small proportion of high caste Hindus found in it. Brāhmans only number 65,000 and Rājputs 30,000. The most numerous castes are Chamārs (tanners and

castes and occupations.

cultivators ; 104,000), Kurmis (agriculturists ; 82,000), Pāsīs (toddy-drawers and cultivators ; 69,000), Ahirs (graziers and cultivators ; 60,000), Lodhas (cultivators ; 44,000), and Muraos (market-gardeners ; 34,000). Among Musalmāns are found Julāhās (weavers ; 20,000), Pathāns, 16,000, Rājputs, 12,000, Shaikhs, 11,000, and Behnās (cotton-carders ; 11,000). The Banjārās of this District number 6,800 and are only found in the submontane tracts. They are largely carriers of grain. Kurmis, Brāhmans, Rājputs, Muraos, Chamārs, and Pāsīs are the principal cultivators. Agriculture supports as many as 77 per cent. of the total population.

**Christian Missions.** Out of 417 native Christians in 1901, 337 were Methodists. The American Methodist Mission was opened in 1862 and has a number of branches in the District.

**General agricultural conditions.** Kherī is divided by its rivers into four tracts of varying conditions. The south-west corner lying between the Sukhetā and the Gumiṭī consists of fertile loam, which turns to sand along the Gumiṭī. Between the Gumiṭī and the Kathnā lies a high sandy tract called the Parehār, in which cultivation is extremely precarious, but which is celebrated as a breeding ground for cattle. The richest part of the District is included between the Kathnā and the Ul, where the soil is a rich loam. Beyond the Ul, cultivation shifts over wide tracts. The floods of the Kauriāla usually deposit coarse, unfertile sand, while the Sārdā and Dahāwar bring down finer silt in which rice can be grown.

**Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.** The District is held on the tenures commonly found in the Province of OUDH. Of the total area, 71 per cent. is held by *talukdārs*, but only a very small area is sub-settled. Most of the rest of the District is included in *zamīndāri mahāls*. The chief statistics of cultivation in 1903-04 are shown below, areas being in square miles :—

Tahsīl.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Culturable waste.
Mahāndi	651	406	99	161
Nīghāsan	1,237	439	1	297
Lakhīmpur	1,075	529	76	215
Total	2,963	1,374	176	673

Wheat is the crop most largely grown and it covered 343 square miles or 25 per cent. of the net area cropped. Rice (230), maize (205), barley (157), gram (151), *kodon* (148), and pulses (138) are also important. Sugarcane (49) and oilseeds (50) are the chief non-food crops.

The District was very backward at the time of the first Improvement in agricultural practice. regular settlement, and in 30 years the cultivated area had increased by 18 per cent. A series of bad years from 1892 to 1896 reduced cultivation considerably; but in 1903-04 the area was 25 per cent. greater than it had been 40 years before. There has also been a rise in the area double-cropped. The area under sugarcane, wheat, and rice has increased to some extent, but the improvement in the kind of staple grown is not so marked as elsewhere. The demand for advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts is small, except in unfavourable years. Only Rs. 88,000 were lent in 10 years ending 1900, and half of this sum was advanced in 1897. Practically no loans have been given since 1900.

Kheri is the most important centre for cattle-breeding in the United Provinces. It supplies a large number of draught-bullocks to the whole of Oudh and the Gorakhpur Division. The most distinctive breed is called Parchār, from the tract of country where it is found. The bullocks are small, but fiery-tempered, fast-movers, and very enduring. Other breeds are the Bhūr, Khairīgarh, Majhra, Singāhī and Dhuurahārā, which are larger and coarser. During the hot weather cattle are taken in large numbers to graze in the jungles of Nepāl. Ponies are numerous, but are of a very inferior type, and are chiefly kept as pack-animals. Sheep and goats are kept for meat and for their wool and hair.

Only 176 square miles were irrigated in 1903-04, of which 109 were served by wells, 60 by tanks or *jhils*, and 7 by other sources. Irrigation is practically confined to the south-west of the District, excluding the Parchār tract, in which there is hardly any. The water level is high and the *dhenkli* or lever is used to raise water from wells. Irrigation from *jhils* is carried on by the swing basket.

The reserved forests cover an area of 443 square miles Forests, lying in the north of the District. The chief timber tree is

sāl (*Shorea robusta*), but the forests also contain *asaína* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *haldū* (*Adina cordifolia*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), and other valuable species. The minor products include fuel, thatching-grass, and grass used as fibre. In 1903-04 the total revenue from forest produce was 2·6 lakhs, the receipts from timber being the most important item. The forests are included in the Kherī division of the Oudh circle.

**Minerals.** *Kankar* is the only mineral product and is used for making lime and metalling roads. It is, however, scarce and of poor quality, as is usual in the submontane Districts.

**Arts and Manufactures.** The most important industry is sugar-refining, and this is only carried on south-west of the Gumfī. Cotton cloth for local use is woven at a few places, and at Oel there is a small manufacture of brass utensils.

**Commerce.** The District exports grain, sugar, forest produce, cattle, and *ghī*, while the chief imports are piece-goods, metals, and salt. There is also some trade with Nepāl, from which timber, rice, and spices are received. The principal trading centres are Lakhīmpur, Muhamdī, and Golā.

**Railways and Roads.** The Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway (managed by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway) crosses the District south-west of the Ul. From Mailānī a branch strikes off through the forest to Maraunchā Ghāt on the Sārdā, which is crossed by a temporary bridge, the line being continued from the opposite bank to Sonāripur. A short branch of this line from Dudhwā to the Nepāl frontier was opened in 1903, and is used chiefly for the export of grain and forest produce. The whole line from Mailānī is only open from January to June. The Pawāyān steam tramway connects Mailānī with Shāhjahānpur, and has a short length in the District.

Communications by road are very poor. Only 40 miles are metalled out of a total length of 656. About 250 miles are maintained by the Public Works department; but the cost of all but 17 miles is charged to local funds. The chief metalled road is that from Sitāpur to Shāhjahānpur, which passes through the south-west corner of the District, and the other metalled roads are merely short lengths of feeder roads to railway stations. The improvement of communications, and in particular the construction of bridges, is rendered difficult by

the vngaries of the streams which intersect the District. Avenues are maintained on only 8 miles.

Owing to the natural moisture of the soil and the rarity Famine. of a serious failure of the rainfall, scarcity owing to drought is not severely felt in this District. Distress was experienced in 1769, and tradition relates that in 1783 there was severe famine and many deaths occurred from starvation. Scarcity was again felt in 1865, 1869, and 1874. In 1878 relief works and poorhouses were opened, but were not much resorted to. Up to that time the difficulties of transport had added to the distress caused by a local failure of the crops; but the railway was opened in 1887, and now makes it possible to import grain when needed. From 1892 to 1895 excessive rain had injured the crops in the lowlying parts of the District. The drought of 1896 thus caused an increase in the cultivated area north-east of the Ul, though it was followed by a contraction in the area under spring crops in 1897. Relief works and poorhouses were opened, but famine was not severe.

The Deputy Commissioner has a staff of three Deputy <sup>District</sup> Collectors recruited in India, and a *tahsildār* is stationed at <sup>staff.</sup> the headquarters of each *tahsīl*. A Deputy Conservator of Forests is stationed at Lakhīmpur.

The civil courts are those of the Munsiff and Subordinate <sup>Civil Jus-</sup> Judge, and the District is included in the Civil and Sessions <sup>tice and</sup> Judgeship of Sītāpur. Crime is generally light, though thefts and burglaries are common owing to the fact that the houses of the people in many parts are simply wattle sheds. The jungle along the Kathnā formerly had a bad reputation for sheltering criminals. An attempt has been made, with only partial success, to reclaim the criminal tribe known as Bhātūs or Sānsiās by settling them on land. Female infanticide was formerly rife, but is no longer suspected.

The records of the first summary settlement made after <sup>Land</sup> annexation perished in the Mutiny. It is, however, certain that <sup>Revenue</sup> under it the *talukdārs* lost few villages. After the Mutiny <sup>adminis-</sup> a second summary settlement was made on the basis of the accounts under native rule, the demand amounting to 4.9 lakhs. A survey was commenced in 1864 and a regular settlement <sup>ed,</sup> which was completed by 1872. The assessments were

based on estimates of produce and on selected rent-rates, while they also anticipated an unduly great extension of cultivation and proved too high. The necessity for revision was increased by a succession of bad years, and the whole settlement was again examined between 1872 and 1877, with the result that the demand was reduced from 12.2 to 8 lakhs. The Settlement Officers also sat as civil courts to determine claims to rights in land, but their work was lighter here than in most Districts of Oudh. A new settlement, preceded by a resurvey, was made between 1897 and 1900, and was characterised by speed and economy. Rents are payable over a large area in kind, and the valuation of this portion of the District was made by ascertaining the actual receipts over a series of years. In some places rents are paid by cash rates on the area actually cultivated in each harvest, and for the finer staples cash rents are invariably paid. The demand fixed amounted to 10.3 lakhs, which represented 46 per cent. of the estimated net assets. In different parts of the District the incidence varies from Rs. 2 to R. 4, the average being R. 7. Collections on account of land revenue and revenue from all sources have been, in thousands of rupees :—

		1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	...	7,44,	8,30,	9,03,	9,86,
Total revenue	...	8,39,	11,02,	12,42,	14,47,

Local  
self-gov-  
ernment.

The District contains one municipality, LAKHIMPUR, one notified area, MUHAMDI, and two towns administered under Act XX of 1856. Local affairs beyond the limits of these are managed by the District board, which in 1903-04 had an income and expenditure of 1.1 lakhs. About half the income is derived from local rates, and the expenditure included Rs. 58,000 spent on roads and buildings.

Police and  
Jails.

The District Superintendent of Police has a force of three inspectors, 85 subordinate officers, and 256 constables, distributed in 12 police-stations, and there are also 44 municipal and town police and 1,762 rural and road police. The District jail contained a daily average of 286 prisoners in 1903.

Kherī is one of the most backward Districts in the United Provinces in regard to education, and only 1.8 per cent. of the population (3.3 males and .2 females) could read and write in 1901. The number of public schools increased from 91 with 3,430 pupils in 1880-81 to 116 with 4,046 in 1900-01. In 1903-04 there were 162 such schools with 5,676 pupils, of whom 189 were girls, besides 4 private schools with 61 pupils. Three schools are managed by Government and 89 by the District and municipal boards. The total expenditure in the same year was Rs. 40,000, including Rs. 34,800 from local funds and Rs. 4,400 from fees.

There are 8 hospitals and dispensaries with accommodation for 39 in-patients. In 1903, 46,000 cases were treated, including 415 of in-door patients, and 1,988 operations were performed. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 10,000 and was chiefly met from local funds.

About 13,000 persons were successfully vaccinated in 1903-04, representing a proportion of 34 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality of Lakhīmpur. (S. H. Butler, *Settlement Report*, 1901; H. R. Nevill, *District Gazetteer*, 1905.)

**Muhamdi Tahsil.**—South-western *tahsil* of Kherī District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Muhamdi, Pasgawān, Atwā Pipariā, Aurangābād, Magdāpur, Haidarābād, and Kastā (Abgāwān), and lying between  $27^{\circ} 41'$  and  $28^{\circ} 10'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 2'$  and  $80^{\circ} 39'$  E., with an area of 651 square miles. Population fell from 258,617 in 1891 to 257,989 in 1901, this being the only *tahsil* in the District where a decrease took place. There are 607 villages and only one town, MUHAMDI, the *tahsil* headquarters, population 6,278. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,96,000 and for cesses Rs. 49,000. The density of population, 396 to the square mile, is the highest in the District. Muhamdi is bounded on the west by the Sukhetā and is also drained by the Gumtī, Kathnā, and Sarāyān. A great part of the *tahsil* is composed of fertile loam, but the large area between the Kathnā and Gumtī, called the Parehār, is a dry sandy tract where irrigation is generally impossible. 406 square miles were cultivated in 1903-04, of which 99 were irrigated. Wells supply more than two-thirds of the irrigated area and tanks most of the remainder.

**Nighāsan.**—North-eastern *tahsīl* of Kherī District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Paliū, Khairīgarh, Nighāsan, Dhaurahrā, and Firozābād, and lying between  $27^{\circ} 41'$  and  $28^{\circ} 42'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 19'$  and  $81^{\circ} 19'$  E., with an area of 1,237 square miles. Population increased from 279,376 in 1891 to 281,123 in 1901. There are 386 villages and two towns, DHAU-RAHRA, population 5,669, and SINGHĀ BHADĀURA, the former *tahsīl* headquarters (5,298). Nighāsan, the present *tahsīl* headquarters, has a population of 1,240 only. The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 2,81,000 and for cesses Rs. 45,000. The density of population, 227 to the square mile, is the lowest in the District. This *tahsīl* contains 293 square miles of forest land. It lies between the SARDA or Chaukā on the west, and the KAURIALA on the east, and the whole area is liable to be swept by heavy floods. Besides these large rivers the Mohan forms the northern boundary, and the Dahāwar, a channel of the Chaukā, the southern. The Suhelī or Sarjū, another old bed of the Chaukā, crosses the northern portion. In 1903-04, 439 square miles were cultivated, but there is practically no irrigation.

**Lakhimpur Tahsīl.**—Central *tahsīl* of Kherī District, United Provinces, comprising the *parganas* of Bhūr, Srinagar, Kukrā Mailānī, Pailā, and Kherī, and lying between  $27^{\circ} 47'$  and  $28^{\circ} 30'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 18'$  and  $81^{\circ} 1'$  E., with an area of 1,075 square miles. Population increased from 365,622 in 1891 to 366,026 in 1901. There are 666 villages and two towns, LAKHIMPUR, the District and *tahsīl* headquarters, population 10,110, and KHERI (6,223). The demand for land revenue in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,09,000 and for cesses Rs. 68,000. The density of population, 340 to the square mile, is above the District average. Through the centre of the *tahsīl* flows the Ul, which divides it into two distinct portions. The area to the north-east stretching up to the SARDA or Chaukā, is a damp lowlying tract, liable to inundations from the rivers. Southwest of the Ul the soil is a rich loam and agriculture is more stable. In the north of the *tahsīl* 150 square miles are occupied by forest. In 1903-04 an area of 529 square miles was cultivated, of which 76 square miles were irrigated. Wells supply more than half the total irrigated area, but tanks or *jhīls* are of greater importance than in other *tahsīls* of this District.

**Dhaurahrā.**—Town in *tahsīl* Nighāsan, District Kherī, United Provinces, situated in  $28^{\circ}$  N. and  $81^{\circ} 5'$  E., near the Sukhnī, a tributary of the Dahāwar. Population 5,669 (1901). The name of the place is locally derived from a small temple or *deorhā* which stands a little distance away; and according to tradition marks the site of the capital of a Pāsī principality, which was overthrown by the Bisens. During the Mutiny of 1857, fugitives from Shāhjahānpur and Muhamdī sought the protection of the Dhaurahrā Rājā; but he, on pressure from the rebel leaders, gave some of them up to their enemies. For this he was afterwards tried and hanged, and his estates were confiscated. Dhaurahrā is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 700. A market is held twice a week and the town contains a dispensary and two schools with 62 pupils.

**Golā.**—Town in *tahsīl* Muhamdī, District Kherī, United Provinces, situated in  $28^{\circ} 5'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 28'$  E., on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway. Population 4,913 (1901). The place is of great antiquity, and carvings and terra-cotta figures of Buddhist types have been found in the neighbourhood. It is picturesquely situated near *sūl* forest. To the east lies the celebrated temple of Gokarannāth, round which are situated many smaller temples, *dharmshālas*, and monasteries inhabited by *goshains*. The temple is esteemed one of the most sacred in the whole of Oudh, and contains a *linga* of which several tales are told. It is said to have been brought by Rāvana, king of Ceylon. Aurangzeb attempted to pull it up with chains and elephants; but flames burst forth, and the emperor was induced to endow the shrine. This is one of the chief trading centres in the District, and grain and sugar are exported in considerable quantities. The town contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission, a dispensary, and a school with 90 pupils.

**Kherī Town (Khīrī).**—Town in *tahsīl* and District Kherī, United Provinces, situated in  $27^{\circ} 54'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 48'$  E., on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway. Population 6,223 (1901). Kherī is a place of some antiquity and contains a fine tomb built over the remains of Saiyid Khurd, who died in 1563. It is administered under Act XX of 1856, with an income and expenditure of Rs. 800. Though giving its name to the District, it is

of small importance. A daily market is held, and the town contains a branch of the American Methodist Mission and a school with 144 pupils.

**Lakhimpur Town.**—Municipality and headquarters of the Lakhimpur *tahsil* and of the District of Kherī, United Provinces, situated in the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway, in  $27^{\circ} 57'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 47'$  E. Population 10,110 (1901). The town stands near the high southern bank of the Ul in a picturesque situation. It was a place of no importance till its selection as the District headquarters in 1859; but it has grown rapidly, and is now the chief trading centre in the District. There is a large export of grain and sugar, and a market is held daily. Lakhimpur contains the usual offices, and also the headquarters of the American Methodist Mission in the District and a dispensary. It was constituted a municipality in 1868, and during the 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 13,400. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 19,000, chiefly derived from taxes on houses and professions and from rents, and the expenditure was Rs. 21,000. These figures include a grant of Rs. 3,500 for sanitary purposes. There are 5 schools for boys with 290 pupils and 2 for girls with 50.

**Muhamdi Town.**—Notified area and headquarters of *tahsil* of same name, District Kherī, United Provinces, situated in  $27^{\circ} 58'$  N. and  $80^{\circ} 44'$  E., near the Gumtī. Population 6,278 (1901). The town became of some importance during the 17th century, when it was held by Nirkadī Khān, a descendant of Sadr Jahān, the great noble of Akbar's court. He built a large brick fort, the ruins of which still remain. Early in the 18th century the celebrated Hakīm Mahdī Ali Khān, afterwards minister to the kings of Oudh, resided here while governor of Muhamdi and Khairābād, and made several improvements. At annexation in 1856 Muhamdi was selected as the headquarters of a District, but after the Mutiny Lakhimpur became the capital. Besides the usual offices, there are a branch of the American Methodist Mission and a dispensary. The town was administered as a municipality from 1879 to 1904, when it was declared to be a notified area. In 10 years ending 1901 the average income and expenditure were Rs. 2,800. In 1903-04 the income was Rs. 7,000, including a grant of Rs. 3,500 from

Provincial funds, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,500. Though Muhamdi is of less importance than it was formerly, a considerable trade is still carried on, and the town contains 6 sugar refineries. There is a school with 140 pupils.

**Singāhī Bhadaura.**—Town in *tahsīl* Nighāsan, District Kherī, United Provinces, situated in 28° 18' N. and 80° 55' E Population 5,298 (1901). The place consists of two separate sites, from which it derives its double name, and it belongs to the Rānī of Khairīgarh, who resides here. There is a dispensary and the primary school has 70 pupils.

*Cross-references (for Imperial Gazetteer only).*

**Digbijaiganj (Drigbijaiganj).**—Name of a *tahsīl* in Rāe Bareli District, United Provinces, generally known as MAHARAJGANJ.

**Drigbijaiganj.**—Name of a *tahsīl* in Rāe Bareli District, United Provinces, generally known as MAHARAJGANJ.